

A Project of Kentucky Youth Advocates and Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville

2005 County Data Book









2005 County Data Book

Funded by
The Annie E. Casey Foundation,
National Council of Jewish Women - Louisville Section
and Republic Bank



Copyright © 2005 Kentucky Youth Advocates. All rights reserved. Permission to duplicate is granted, provided the source is cited as: 2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book, Kentucky Youth Advocates, Louisville, KY.

Content and research by Kentucky Youth Advocates. Data collection and processing by Michael Price and Martye Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville. Kentucky Youth Advocates thanks the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the National Council of Jewish Women - Louisville Section, and Republic Bank for their support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these organizations.

For additional copies, contact:
Kentucky Youth Advocates
2034 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, KY 40206
Telephone: (502) 895-8167 Fax: (502) 895-8225
Web site: www.kyyouth.org

Acknowledgments

The 2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Data Book is the 15th annual edition of data collection and analysis for the purpose of improving the lives of Kentucky's children. The data book would not be possible without the input and support of a number of individuals and agencies. Kentucky Youth Advocates is particularly grateful for the work of Michael Price, Martye Scobee, and Thomas Sawyer of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville in collecting and processing data for the indicators presented in the data book. Kentucky Youth Advocates also greatly appreciates the support of the following KIDS COUNT data partners:

Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Medicaid Services Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Care Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Support Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch Kentucky Center for School Safety Kentucky Department of Education, Division of Early Childhood Development Kentucky Department of Education, Office of Assessment and Accountability Staff Contributors: Terry Brooks, Tara Grieshop-Goodwin, Lacey McNary, Donna Mellick, Debra Miller, Chelsea Newhall, Jackie Town, and Sarah Trainor

KIDS COUNT Consortium

The KIDS COUNT Consortium is a unique collaboration among researchers and children's advocates who have significant expertise in the aggregation and use of data to impact public policy. Since 1991, the Consortium has produced reports on children and families in Kentucky. The Consortium includes individuals from two Kentucky universities and Kentucky Youth Advocates. The members of the consortium are:

Terry Brooks, EdD., Executive Director, Kentucky Youth Advocates

Ronald Crouch, Director, Kentucky State Data Center, University of Louisville

Lorraine Garkovich, Ph.D., Department of Community and Leadership Development, University of Kentucky

Tara Grieshop-Goodwin, KIDS COUNT Coordinator, Kentucky Youth Advocates

Gary Hansen, Ph.D., Chair, Department of Community and Leadership Development, University of Kentucky

Lacey McNary, Policy Analyst, Kentucky Youth Advocates

Deb Miller, Director of Public Policy, Kentucky Youth Advocates

Michael Price, State Demographer, Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville

Martye Scobee, Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville

Julie Zimmerman, Ph.D., Department of Community and Leadership Development, University of Kentucky

KYA Board Members

Lynn Rippy, President
Ellen Friedman, Vice President
Sally Gorman, Treasurer
Lois Dunner
Lancaster Gordon
V. Faye Jones, M.D.
Barbara Lasky
Linda Locke
Beth Myers
Sheila Schuster, Ph.D.
Bill Stewart

Student Profiles

Special thanks to Stephen Brown, Darko Desancic, Lisa Fowler, Amanda Harris, Julia Morgan, and Zack Murphy for sharing their stories with KYA and allowing us to profile them in the book.

Thanks also to the following schools and districts for bringing these exceptional students to our attention and assisting KYA with the profiles:

Daviess County Public Schools, Harlan Independent Schools, Marion County Schools, North Oldham High School, Scott High School, and Shelby County Schools.

Stephan Lega, News Editor of The Lebanon Enterprise contributed the profile for Lisa Fowler.

Kentucky KIDS COUNT is part of a nationwide initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to build better futures for disadvantaged children. For more information on the KIDS COUNT initiative, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation web site at www.aecf.org.

Using the 2005 County Data Book

The Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book provides statistics for professionals, state policymakers, and community members who work to improve the lives of children in Kentucky. Though there are countless indicators that measure the well-being of children, those selected for this book represent various measurements of children's health, family lives, economic well-being, education, and safety.

The 2005 County Data Book provides the most current data for Kentucky and all 120 counties on a single page. For each indicator, the facing page provides information about the indicator, including definitions and data sources. The data included in this book were provided by or available from state and federal agencies. Standard mathematical formulas were used to convert data to rates or percents. (See IMPORTANT DATA REMINDERS.) The graphs and maps included in this book were developed by Kentucky Youth Advocates and the Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville to provide a visual depiction of the data.

Making Sense of the Data

There are several ways to gather meaning from the numbers presented in the KIDS COUNT book.

- For indicators with rates, which account for differences in population size, compare the rate for your county to the rate for the state as a whole and the rates for surrounding counties.
- Many indicators include data for different time periods. See if the number has increased or decreased over time.
- If the indicator also provides rates for different time periods, see how your county has changed over time, taking in to account changes in the population.
- For indicators without rates, you can estimate the extent of participation in your county. For example, for KCHIP participation, calculate the percent of all KCHIP participants that live in your county. Compare that percent to the percent of all children that live in your county as they should be similar.

Important Data Reminders

- Data are based on different time intervals (i.e. calendar year, fiscal year, academic year, and fiveyear averages). Readers should check each indicator, definition, and data source to determine the reported time period.
- No rates are reported for counties when the incidents of an indicator are too small to be considered meaningful.
- Indicators may be reported as either raw data, as rates, or both.
- Reported rates may vary. Readers should review each heading definition to interpret the rates (i.e. percent, which is rate per 100, or rate per 1,000 or 100,000).

Accessing County Profiles

Readers may also access specific county profiles, similar to the format used to report data in past years, on KYA's website (www.kyyouth.org). The county profiles provide a two-page snapshot of the data from all of the indicators for a single county (see page 90 for more information on accessing county profiles).

Page iv www.kyyouth.org

Kentucky Counties



2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT
Page v

Letter to the Readers

Fifteen years ago, Kentucky Youth Advocates (KYA) released the first Kentucky county-by-county data book. In preparing the 2005 book, we reflected on what has happened in the lives of Kentucky children over that time. The children that showed up in the birth data in that first book are now counted in the education section. The high school students from the first Kentucky KIDS COUNT book are now raising families of their own and contributing to Kentucky's economy in the workforce.

What it means to be a kid in Kentucky has also changed. As a state, we have made progress on a number of children's issues. The infant mortality rate has improved greatly. Fewer teens are having babies than they were 15 years ago. The child death rate has dropped, though it remains too high. And yet, the work on behalf of children has never been more urgent.

The 2005 KIDS COUNT Data Book released on July 27 ranked Kentucky 42nd of the fifty states on child well-being. This is the lowest ranking Kentucky has received in the 16 years that the Annie E. Casey

Foundation has published the study. Our children's rankings plummeted five places on the national scale. Significant declines are seen in some 60 percent of the indicators that the Annie E. Casey Foundation uses to assess the state of children. As a state, we should be as embarrassed as we are concerned for the reality of life for Kentucky's kids is worsening.

Reviewing the path on which we have traveled presents an opportunity for our state. Kentucky committed time and energy in many areas to reach the point where we are today on the teen birth rate and infant mortality. Similar commitments to reduce child poverty, reduce child and teen deaths, improve high schools, and eliminate disparate outcomes for children with the same energy and dedication should produce similar improvements.

Where do we start to address these issues?

We cannot talk about the "state of the state" for children without thinking about issues through lenses that are long-term and complex. Conversely, the first steps to change the troubling trendlines of decline for children can be immediate and are not tied to dollars. For instance, we can impact the economic status of families by galvanizing a business/children coalition. Kentucky could see a dramatic decrease in child and teen deaths if we pass legislation strengthening the graduated driver's license, requiring booster seats for children under age eight, and requiring helmets for children under 16 riding ATVs. High school reform begins and achievement gaps can end with a statewide and systemic commitment to rigor, relevance and relationships as the new "Three R's" for the 21st Century.

It really is more than just politics and dollars. Shannon Daily-Harris of the Children's Defense Fund asserts, "We are called to advocate for children because we know a God who never says 'I don't care.' Or 'It doesn't matter." Amen!

Terry Brooks Executive Director

Tara Grieshop-Goodwin KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Page vi www.kyyouth.org

Table of Contents

STUDENT PROFILES	2
Essay	4
Неагтн	10
Births	12
Early Prenatal Care	14
Regular Prenatal Care	16
Low Birthweight Babies	18
Preterm Births	20
Newborn Physical Condition	22
Smoking during Pregnancy	24
Infant Mortality	26
Health Insurance for Children	28
Uninsured Children	30
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY	32
Births to Mothers with No High School Degree	34
Births to Unmarried Mothers	36
Teen Births	38
Repeat Births to Teens	40
Child Population	42
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	44
Child Poverty	46
Median Household Income	48
Children Receiving Cash Benefits	50
Child Nutrition	
Child Support	54

EDUCATION	56
Childcare Providers	58
Childcare Subsidies	60
Preschoolers	62
School Attendance	64
Suspensions for Law Violations	66
Suspensions for Board Violations	68
Academic Achievement	70
High School Graduation Rate	72
Successful Transition After High School	74
SAFETY	76
Physical Abuse	78
Sexual Abuse	80
Emotional Abuse	82
Neglect and Dependency	84
Children in Out-of-home Care	86
Child Deaths	88
Teen Deaths	
Accessing County Profiles	92

Student Profiles

The American Heritage Dictionary defines "obstacle" as "one that opposes, stands in the way of, or holds up progress." In many ways, the facts and figures that dot the 2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT data book are about obstacles. The numbers paint a land-scape in which children and families face seemingly insurmountable obstacles of poverty, lack of access to quality care, inequitable education, and a myriad of other roadblocks.

As daunting as those numbers may appear, there is hope. That hope is exemplified in the youth profiles that appear in this publication. These profiles highlight several teenagers from across the Commonwealth who have overcome adversity and crises. For some, it was a medical condition. For others, it may have centered on the loss of a parent through death or abandonment. For others, it was the harsh realities of family economics. One teen faces political pressures from across the Atlantic while another faces the sting

of racial and gender barriers. And yet each profiled youth has, in fact, overcome the obstacles they confronted.

One cannot read the profiles without being struck by the role of internal assets such as spiritual faith and courage. One cannot read the profiles without being struck by the role of external assets such as family, friends, and caring institutions. A sense of optimism and a sense of purpose permeate these young people's lives. The challenge at hand is to learn from these examples and to build systems to equip every young Kentuckian to climb the inevitable obstacles of childhood and youth. To meet that challenge requires extraordinary individual effort, as exemplified by the teenagers. However, individual drive is simply not sufficient. The real challenge taken from these profiles is to embrace the "business" as defined by Harold Howe. He calls on us to build "social capital for children, youth, and families in this new century

... to demand a quality of caring among us all that cannot be legislated. Its presence is the business of us all" (Samuel Halperin (Ed.), *The Forgotten Half Revisited*, 1998).

"All of us have met individuals who overcame staggering challenges growing. As their stories unfold before us, it is difficult not to wonder how they managed to become such positive and productive adults. So much of what we are asked to believe about young people ... would have predicted failure" (Bonnie Bernard, *Resiliency: What We Have Learned*, 2004). In a decade, people will have that same wonderment about Stephen Brown, Darko Desancic, Lisa Fowler, Amanda Harris, Julia Morgan, and Zack Murphy. Each teen lets "the rest of us know that we human beings are remarkable, that we have the capacity to thrive, and that we can all use a little help" (Bonnie Bernard, *Resiliency: What We Have Learned*, 2004).

Page 2 www.kyyouth.org

The story of Royce Robinson, a 17-year-old senior at Fern Creek High School in Jefferson County, reminds us that this "business of us all" is as critical as it is delicate. Delivering on that "business" for our young people transcends what their lives are about and what their lives can become. It is about their very lives. Royce was described by teachers as "always respectful, always reaching out." This talented young man was headed toward Eastern Kentucky University in the Fall of 2006 on an Air National Guard scholarship. In November, 2005, he was attacked and killed by yet unknown assailants at a skating rink. Just two weeks before his death, Royce wrote an essay reflecting on the lives young people lead. His thought about obstacles, about life's pathways and about personal choices in breaking through barriers should haunt and inspire us.

No Time to Waste

By Royce Robinson

One out of one: That's the ratio of how many of us are eventually going to die. Now if you're anything like me, you may have realized that those are pretty good numbers. That is the reason why when I hear or see people fighting and squabbling over small things, I have to ask myself, "Is it really that serious?"

My philosophy on life is fairly simple and can be summed up by two quotes: "Aim for the moon; if you miss, you'll land among the stars," and "Look on the brighter side of things, it's easier to see." Basically, just try to accomplish as much as possible and have fun doing it. I mean, if life isn't lived to the fullest then what is the point? Now I'm not a Gandhi wanna-be or anything like that, but if you're too busy worrying about what's going on around you, you just might miss what's going on in front of you.

Much too often I see people who have made themselves fit into society's image of what they should be. Not that it is always a bad thing, but it makes you wonder if "that person" hadn't been pushed down "that path," which one would he or she have taken. It's crazy to think about.

A lot of my friends and peers often complain about the bad around them; they are so busy complaining about the bad that they wouldn't see the good if it hit them with an iron bat. I tell them all the time that they are missing the fruits because they can't allow themselves to see past the darkness to the light, but most of the time they just laugh it off and say I'm weird -- maybe I am.

So, in ending, all I can say is that if every minute of life is not lived to the fullest then it's just a life of half victories and wasted moments, and I don't think we have any time to waste or anything to lose. I mean, none of us is going to make it out alive anyway. That's just me though. Who am I to say how your life should be lived? I still live at home with my mom and watch cartoons.

Royce (center) with his father (left) and brother (right).



2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Page 3

Student Profile on ZACK MURPHY

Zack Murphy was expecting the summer of 2004 to be the best one of his life. The 16-year-old sophomore at North Oldham High School led an action-packed life of school, church, playing basketball and golf, and training with his dad to run in the upcoming Derby Festival Mini Marathon. Best of all, he was only three months away from obtaining his driver's license and was planning to buy a truck with the money he had earned through his lawn mowing business.

But life took a devastating turn for Zack on March 5, 2004, when he suddenly found himself unable to move his legs. He was taken by ambulance to Kosair Children's Hospital, where he was diagnosed with an extremely rare spinal cord stroke, leaving him paralyzed from the chest down.

"I was scared when I was lying in my bed at home, unable to move my legs," said Zack. "When I heard the sirens of the ambulance coming to get me, I asked my mom to hand me my Bible. I held it close to my chest, wanting to feel as close as possible to God."

But Zack's fears seemed to disappear when he was told he'd never walk again. On that first night in the hospital, he told his mom that he had never really understood what it meant when he heard about "peace that passes understanding" during church sermons. "But now I know what it means," he said, "because I have it."

Zack also never accepted the doctors' prognosis that he was permanently paralyzed Zack's parents were continually warned that their son would suffer an emotional "melt down" when the reality of his paralysis finally set in, but it never occurred. He remained calm and upbeat, and was always polite and respectful to the medical staff. Instead of complaining about going to physical therapy, he asked for his sessions to be increased. "I decided quickly that the sooner I learned how to do things for myself, the sooner I'd regain my independence and be able to get on with my life," Zack stated.

And that's exactly what he did. Soon after being released from the hospital, Zack started rebuilding his lawn mowing business using a commercial riding mower which he purchased with donations from relatives, friends, and neighbors. He transfers from his wheelchair to the floor of the mower, then uses his arms to lift himself onto the seat. He learned how to drive a car with

hand controls and got his driver's license on December 3, 2004 – his 17th birthday. He completed his sophomore year of school through tutoring and returned to school in the fall to start his junior year with his classmates.

"It was difficult at first. Some of my friends avoided me because I guess they felt uncomfortable and didn't know what to say to me. So I had to make the first move and let them know that I was still the same person."

Zack often visits other patients in the hospital who have become paralyzed, saying he wants to show them that life isn't over and that things will get better. He knows the importance of offering support to others because of the tremendous amount of support he received.

The love and support continued once Zack was released from the hospital, as well. "People were always doing special things for me to help me stay motivated. The principal at my school even gave me tickets – FLOOR SEATS – to a Kentucky Wildcats basketball game! I'm a huge Kentucky fan and had never been to a game at Rupp Arena, so that was a great experience I'll never forget!" Now a senior, Zack says that his high school experience as been a positive one because of the many teachers and staff who have been so supportive.

"It's important for teachers and principals to show an interest in the students," says Zack, "and I've been fortunate to have that support." The one thing he thinks should change is that teachers should not use the classroom to push their personal political and world views on students. "Teachers should be reminded that their job is to teach facts, not impose their views and opinions. I don't like it when a teacher uses class time to criticize or support certain political leaders or teach something based solely on their personal opinions. I want to make up my own mind about how I view those things."

Zack plans to go to college after high school and wants to minister to others. His greatest hope is that he will be able to use his health experience to witness to others that no mountain is too large to climb when God is in control. "God has given me strength I never knew I could have, and I want to spend my life working for Him."







New Rules For A New Alliance

"In the business world, the rearview mirror is always clearer than the windshield."

Warren Buffet

"... and suddenly we changed the rules of the game."

A Bluegrass Institute web posting from <u>The Earth Is Flat</u> (Friedman)

Look in the rearview mirror and you will see the world of children and the world of business as separate spheres. Historically, those worlds ... at best ... seem to share little in common. Even more troubling, they frequently are seen as having antithetical interests. In the post 9/11 world, Friedman asserts that fundamental rules about issues from innovation to outsourcing have to change if America "is to flourish in this flat world." There is no rule more important to change than the connections between the interests of children and the interests of the economy. Instead of seeing business and children as distinct or even competing interests, they must be seen as cohesive partners in a new alliance.

Simply put, the well-being of the economy has a powerful, pervasive and direct bearing upon the well-being of children. Conversely, the well-being of children has a powerful, pervasive and direct bearing upon the well-being of the economy. For that connection to resonate internationally ... across America ... and within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, we have to change the rules of the game. Changes in the economy affect child well-being through its impact on family income and, indirectly, the state budget. In turn, the economy depends on a healthy and well-

educated workforce, which is not attainable without healthy children and a strong education system. Given the deepening inextricable ties, children can no more be discussed without factoring in business than business can be discussed without factoring in children.

Another aspect of changing the rules is to move from passive analysis of problems that affect both spheres to one of proactive advocacy. For instance,



today's children are tomorrow's workforce, and we have to ask hard questions about that essential ingredient in building a 21st century economy. How do we prepare today's youth for tomorrow's world of work? What building blocks for the Kentucky of 2050 have to be in place given emerging demographic trend lines, such as the graying of Kentucky's workforce and emerging economic imperatives, such as rural economic diversification? How do we as a state create clear incentives for the business community to work toward improving child well-being?

Nowhere is the symbiotic relationship of business and children more striking than in education. Businesses must depend on the K-12 public school system if Kentucky's future work force is to be vibrant, skilled, and self-sustaining. However, as the Education section of this publication reveals, we have yet to create schools in which "every child is a world class learner." Fewer than half of high schools in the Commonwealth met their adequate yearly progress goal as ascribed by the federally mandated, "No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)." Only 64 percent of the state's NCLB goals were met, a decline from 84 percent just last year. Additionally, achievement patterns are scarred by gaps around issues of gender, ethnicity and socio-economics. The number of out-of-school suspensions has increased each year for the past three years, totaling 81,553 for the 2003-04 school year.³ Possibly the greatest cause for concern, nearly 1 in 5 Kentucky high school students fail to graduate within four years. Historically, the public school system in America and in the Commonwealth sorted and selected the best and the brightest. That pattern, in fact, supported the economic systems of the day. However,

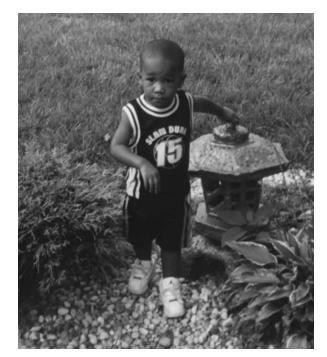
2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Page 7

those economic systems have changed. No longer can we ignore a single child.

If business and children are to forge an alliance, then another rule change must focus on the value placed on early childhood education. According to a 2004 report from the Committee for Economic Development, dollars invested in early education reap more benefits than dollars spent on remedial programs down the road.⁴ According to the Economic Policy Institute, providing high-quality early childhood programs for the nation's three- and four-yearold children who live in poverty would result in increased earnings of some \$107 billion by 2050 and a savings of \$28 billion in criminal justice system costs.⁵ The report also found a \$3.78 return for every \$1 invested in early childhood development programs, as well as improved academic outcomes, lower crime rates, higher income in adulthood, and lower welfare use among participants.6

Education, then, is an imperative bond between the business of economics and the business of children. In its landmark August 2005 report, the Business Forum on Kentucky Education states that, "Educational achievement must be the state's top priority ... education is an investment, not a cost. It is a debt that the present owes to the future."

If education is one plank of an emerging business and children's alliance, then health is an equally critical plank in creating a strong and productive workforce. As with the education piece of the equation, the state of health for the Commonwealth's children reflects both challenges and hopes. The rate of Kentucky women smoking during pregnancy is nearly twice the national rate, putting babies at increased risk for low birthweight, preterm birth, and even death. More children are overweight, increasing their risk for developing chronic health problems, such as diabetes, stroke, and heart disease, in the future. Hope also exists in the data. Though up from a recent low in 2001, the infant mortality rate is among the



lowest Kentucky has seen in recent decades. The percent of mothers seeing a prenatal care provider the recommended number of times has increased.

Laying the foundation for a healthy workforce begins with helping children develop healthy lifestyles. When children have health care coverage, they are more likely to have regular doctor visits and receive regular dental care. As the data show on page 31, however, many children in Kentucky still lack health insurance. Kentucky has taken steps to promote healthy lifestyles among children. The state legislature passed a bill during the 2005 session to limit the sale of junk food during the school day. Limits on high-sugar and high-fat foods are a step in the right direction for addressing childhood obesity.

A final, yet critical, rule change is required on issues of safety for the Commonwealth's children. In 2002, Kentucky ranked 38th and 39th worst on child and teen deaths, respectively, compared to other states. As discussed in the Safety section of this

report, motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death among children over 1 year old. Unfortunately, Kentucky has failed to implement several laws that could have a substantial impact on these rates. Forty states, including all of the states surrounding Kentucky, have adopted a model graduated driver's license program to reduce crashes and fatalities among young drivers. Thirty-three states require booster seats for young children who have outgrown infant car seats but are not adequately protected by seat belts designed for adults. All of Kentucky's investments in children are lost if they do not live to contribute to the workforce.

If the business community must depend upon children for its future, then children must just as surely depend on the economy for their present. Children in Kentucky need an economy in which:

- Parents have full-time, year-round work to support the family,
- Parents have jobs with benefits, such as healthcare,
- Parents earn a living wage, and
- The state has sufficient funding to invest in its children.

As noted in the Economic Well-being section, the goals above do not reflect Kentucky's economy of today. Instead, more than 1 in 5 children lives in poverty. Half of all students receive free or reduced-price lunch, meaning their families earn less than 185 percent of the federal poverty line (200 percent of the federal poverty line is generally considered low-income). An increasing number of children live in families in which the parents do not have stable employment, 39 percent in 2003 up from 34 percent in 2000.

The business community and children both deserve state policies that recognize their interests as mutual and integrated rather than divergent. Developing the human capital to fuel business development and profits and to build a vibrant business environ-

Page 8 www.kyyouth.org

ment is an appropriate role for state government. The Business Forum on Kentucky Education report says the state must be "focused and relentless in its work to create a system of education that is truly world class" to compete in the modern economy. 11 Further, the report by state business leaders challenges the business community to be more involved, supporting education as an investment in the future, shaping policies, and holding educational institutions at all levels accountable. 12 That children educated in world-class schools will fare better is an obvious conclusion – bringing prosperity to the Commonwealth and enhanced opportunity to the next generation of Kentucky children.

"The flattening of the world ... has presented us with new opportunities, new challenges, new partners, but also, alas, new dangers ..." Friedman asserts as he concludes his book. His assessment of a new world is an assessment of Kentucky's future. Kentucky Youth Advocates believes that a new alliance must be fashioned to embrace those new opportunities, to meet those new challenges, to involve those new partners, and to squarely face those new dangers. That alliance must recognize that what is good for children is good for the economy, and what is good for the economy is good for children. The view from that windshield must be one in which the best place in America to be young and to be in business is Kentucky.

- 1 Friedman, T. (2005). The Earth is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux.
- Kentucky Éducation Reform Act of 1990. House Bill 940, 1990 Kentucky General Assembly Session.
- 3 McCoy-Simandle, L., May, D., Fritz, T., McClure, T. (2005). Kentucky 2004: Safe Schools Data Project. Richmond, KY: Kentucky Center for School Safety.
- 4 Heckman, J. and Masterov, D. (2004). "The Productivity Argument for Investing in Young Children." Invest in Kids Working Group, Working Paper No. 5. Washington, DC: Committee for Economic Development. Available at http://www.ced.org/docs/report/report_ ivk_heckman_2004.pdf. Accessed September 2005.
- 5 Lynch, R. (2004). Exceptional Returns: Economic, Fiscal, and Social Benefits of Investment in Early Childhood Development.

- Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute.
- 6 Ibid
- 7 The Business Forum on Kentucky Education (2005). The Business Forum on Kentucky Education. Available at http://www.kychamber. com/kyccdocs/pdffiles/Business%20Forum%20Report.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
- 8 Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2005). America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2005. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 9 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2005) "Graduated Driver Licensing System." Traffic Safety Facts: Laws. Available at www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Traffic%20Injury%2 0Control/Articles/Associated%20Files/GraduatedDriver2005.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
- 10 Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (2005). Child Restraint Laws. Available at http://www.highwaysafety.org/laws/state_laws/restrain2. html. Accessed November 2005.
- 11 The Business Forum on Kentucky Education (2005). The Business Forum on Kentucky Education. Available at http://www.kychamber.com/kyccdocs/pdffiles/Business%20Forum%20Report.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
- 12 The Business Forum on Kentucky Education (2005). The Business Forum on Kentucky Education. Available at http://www.kychamber. com/kyccdocs/pdffiles/Business%20Forum%20Report.pdf. Accessed October 2005.

2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Page 9

Student Profile on JULIA MORGAN

The first two years of Julia Morgan's life was the American dream. She, along with her parents and sister, lived the southern California lifestyle. And then her world changed. First, Julia's mother left the family and by the age of eleven, she found herself along with her father living in Owensboro. "Every day was a struggle," Julia recalls. "There was never enough money, but we did make it, if only barely," she remembers. During that time, school was not a priority but Julia recalls that her people-oriented nature and outgoing personality "put a smile on my face every day as a kid."

Then at age fifteen, she arrived home after school to find her father dead from a heart attack. That very night Julia moved in with her former science teacher, Sandra Nall, and her husband, Dan. "That next day was the hardest day I will ever face," Julia wistfully reflects. "I had to be the one to plan my dad's funeral."

The next barrier Julia faced was one of uncertainty. While the Nalls were granted temporary custody, the court made an aggressive search for Julia's biological mother, a thought, according to Julia, "that terrified me. I was so afraid they would find her and I would be forced to live with someone who I never knew." The search proved fruitless and five months to the day of Julia's father's death, permanent guardianship was granted to the Nall's. "And I finally had new parents," Julia bubbles.



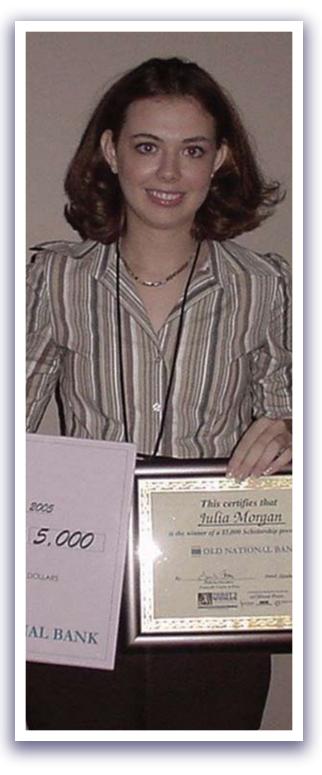
Julia thinks of the ensuing years with joy. Within the family, she reports, "It was so different having two parents and both were new. But there has never been a major conflict between us. The Nalls have only encouraged and supported me." That family structure has paid dividends for Julia, who claims, "I at last could concentrate on school and be in clubs." The results of that concentration have seen steadily climbing grades and holding offices in such student organizations as the Air Force ROTC and Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA). As a junior, Julia was selected for the prestigious Governor's Scholars Program and has leveraged that distinction into more than \$6000 of scholarship offers to date. A variety of university choices invite Julia's pursuit, including the University of Kentucky, Transylvania and Centre. Julia cites strong relationships with teachers as a key to high school success, but laments the pressure of high stakes accountability. "State testing does not equal learning," she argues, adding, "I understand the No Child Left Behind and CATS mean that goals have to be met, but that is not necessarily paying any attention to the students' best interests."

In reflecting on her life, Julia believes that a number of factors paved her way to success. "I thank God every day that I have been given wonderful family members. They have loved and supported me. When I had my dad, he was my only support and he encouraged me in everything I did. When I lost my dad, my new family stepped in and helped me cope with the situation and accepted me." Another asset that Julia brought to the obstacles she faced was an attitude that kept her "from being morose or despondent. I have never asked for anything from anyone. Others see that as being strong for what I have been through. I see it as a blessing to have a personality that allows me to react that way."

In thinking of her past and the future, Julia is firm that "I am not the person I am because of what happened to me. I am who I am in spite of what happened to me." Her goals for the future include advanced studies to be sure, but the ultimate quest is more personalized. "My greatest hope is to have a family," Julia says, "And to be a wonderful mother to my children. Since I have never had a mother growing up as a little child, I want to be the best mother possible."







Health

Births

The population in the United States has been growing at a steady rate for the last 85 years and an increase in births contributes to that growth. Monitoring the birth rate provides an indication of future needs in terms of schools, health and child care and other services for children and families.

In 2003, 4,089,950 children were born in the United States, which is a 2 percent increase from 2002, and the highest number of babies born in one year since 1963. Child births vary by race and ethnicity, although births to mothers of all groups generally increased in 2003. There was a 1 percent increase of births to white mothers and a 4 percent increase to Hispanic mothers. Births to black mothers experienced a decrease by less than 1 percent in 2003.³

The majority of births were to mothers 20–34 years of age, which made up around 75 percent of all

births in the past decade.⁴ The birth rate for women in their twenties was the lowest rate on record for the United States.⁵ Births to mothers 35–44 years of age slightly increased in the past decade which points to a trend that more women are having children later in life. The birth rate for teenagers declined which continued the decade long downward trend.⁶

In Kentucky, there were 55,236 births in 2003. Forty-seven counties (or 39 percent of counties) experienced an increase in the number of births between 1998 to 2000 and 2001 to 2003. Counties with the largest increase during these times include Carroll, Cumberland, Elliott, Green, and Hickman. Counties with the largest decline in births include Crittenden, Fulton, Hancock, Lewis, and Mason. These changes seem to reflect moving patterns, rather than a change in the rate of births to residents of the counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth.

Rate Calculation: (number of births between 2001–2003 - number of births between 1998–2000) * 100 / (number of births between 1998–2000)

- Demographia (2001). "U.S. Population from 1900." Available at http://www.demographia.com/db-uspop1900.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- 2 Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2005). America's Children: Key National Indicators on Well-Being, 2005. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 3 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 4 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (2003). *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth*, 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 5 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 6 Ibid.

Births in Kentucky by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, 2003

Total Births in Kentucky	55,236
Births to White Mothers	47,568
Births to Black Mothers	4,812
Births to Mexican Mothers	1,465
Births to Central and South American Mothers	259
Births to Puerto Rican Mothers	104
Births to Cuban Mothers	91
Births to Mothers of Unknown Hispanic Origin	40
Births to Mothers of Unknown Race	43

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch. Processed by Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Births (number & percent change over time)

	1998-2000	2001-2003		•		1998-2000	2001-2003		•	1998-2000	2001-2003	
	Number	Number	Percent change	•		Number	Number	Percent change	•	Number	Number	Percent change
Kentucky	164,626	163,030	-1	•	Grant	1,143	1,111	-3	Meade	924	932	1
Adair	651	652	0		Graves	1,497	1,441	-4	Menifee	255	236	-7
Allen	724	704	-3	•	Grayson	975	901	-8	Mercer	807	799	-1
Anderson	761	699	-8	•	Green	353	409	16	 Metcalfe 	409	363	-11
Ballard	287	293	2	•	Greenup	1,244	1,173	-6	• Monroe	466	401	-14
Barren	1,421	1,446	2	•	Hancock	374	311	-17	Montgomery	1,003	996	-1
Bath	473	461	-3		Hardin	4,461	4,349	-3	Morgan	450	460	2
Bell	1,133	1,128	0	•	Harlan	1,269	1,176	-7	 Muhlenberg 	1,242	1,099	-12
Boone	4,069	4,311	6	•	Harrison	718	689	-4	• Nelson	1,668	1,579	-5
Bourbon	714	696	-3	•	Hart	693	688	-1	• Nicholas	302	275	-9
Boyd	1,630	1,770	9	•	Henderson	1,794	1,763	-2	Ohio	898	859	-4
Boyle	944	910	-4		Henry	642	629	-2	Oldham	1,578	1,642	4
Bracken	330	316	-4	•	Hickman	149	171	15	• Owen	381	401	5
Breathitt	501	538	7	•	Hopkins	1,836	1,692	-8	• Owsley	177	175	-1
Breckinridge	689	669	-3	•	Jackson	548	513	-6	Pendleton	566	557	-2
Bullitt	2,203	2,313	5	•	Jefferson	29,685	29,270	-1	Perry	1,229	1,248	2
Butler	494	498	1		Jessamine	1,671	1,651	-1	Pike	2,429	2,282	-6
Caldwell	415	426	3	•	Johnson	952	914	-4	• Powell	566	582	3
Calloway	1,057	1,047	-1	•	Kenton	7,111	6,670	-6	• Pulaski	2,105	2,243	7
Campbell	3,895	3,358	-14	•	Knott	597	521	-13	Robertson	79	71	-10
Carlisle	203	175	-14	•	Knox	1,380	1,340	-3	Rockcastle	604	636	5
Carroll	393	445	13		Larue	491	478	-3	Rowan	786	773	-2
Carter	1,099	1,044	-5	•	Laurel	2,316	2,342	1	• Russell	574	592	3
Casey	605	590	-2	•	Lawrence	560	557	-1	• Scott	1,490	1,640	10
Christian	4,623	4,601	0	•	Lee	264	242	-8	Shelby	1,394	1,518	9
Clark	1,321	1,259	-5		Leslie	477	413	-13	Simpson	691	644	-7
Clay	885	922	4		Letcher	875	852	-3	Spencer	486	529	9
Clinton	401	371	-7	•	Lewis	533	412	-23	• Taylor	852	845	-1
Crittenden	322	262	-19	•	Lincoln	926	979	6	· Todd	509	533	5
Cumberland	232	266	15	•	Livingston	288	278	-3	Trigg	416	383	-8
Daviess	3,926	3,992	2		Logan	1,105	1,014	-8	Trimble	311	304	-2
Edmonson	368	393	7	•	Lyon	175	165	-6	 Union 	572	597	4
Elliott	206	245	19	•	McCracken	2,517	2,414	-4	• Warren	3,640	3,791	4
Estill	577	596	3	•	McCreary	664	683	3	• Washington	391	441	13
Fayette	10,643	11,091	4	•	McLean	417	378	-9	Wayne	748	714	-5
Fleming	522	566	8		Madison	2,863	2,902	1	Webster	547	577	5
Floyd	1,608	1,634	2	•	Magoffin	577	542	-6	• Whitley	1,438	1,545	7
Franklin	1,862	1,810	-3	•	Marion	744	796	7	• Wolfe	320	349	9
Fulton	317	261	-18	•	Marshall	893	905	1	• Woodford	872	950	9
Gallatin	344	343	0	•	Martin	569	513	-10	•			
Garrard	527	520	-1	•	Mason	730	601	-18	•			

Early Prenatal Care

Prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, or early prenatal care, is critical because it promotes healthy births by detecting and treating pre-existing medical conditions such as diabetes and anemia. Mothers who receive early prenatal care also benefit from important health advice that helps reduce harmful behaviors during the early stages of fetal development such as smoking, alcohol and drug use, inadequate nutrition, and medicine use.²

When pregnant women receive early prenatal care they are more likely to have a healthy pregnancy because they know more about managing their pregnancy and delivering a healthy baby.³ The number of women who seek early prenatal care has been on the rise since the 1990's. In 2003, 84.1 percent of mothers nationally received prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy.

The percent of mothers who receive prenatal care still varies by race and ethnicity. In 2003 in the United States, white mothers were more likely to receive early prenatal care at 89 percent, followed by 77 percent of Hispanic mothers and 76 percent of black mothers. This variance can be attributed partly to health insurance status. Minority women are more likely to be uninsured in America and this unacceptable health insurance gap leaves mothers and their babies at risk.

Even though some programs exist for women to receive prenatal care without health insurance, research shows that women who do not have access to health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care during their pregnancy.⁶ Mothers who receive no prenatal care at all or care only in the last trimester are more likely to experience complications including low



birthweight babies, stillborn births and infant deaths within the first year of life. Nationally, the percentage of mothers who received late or no prenatal care declined to 3.5 percent for 2003, an improvement over the 1990 rate of 6.1 percent. 8

In Kentucky, the percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester went up very slightly. Half of the counties saw an increase from 1998 to 2000 and 2001 to 2003 and 23 counties had over 90 percent of mothers receiving care. Bracken County had the best improvement over time and Lee County had the largest decline. From 2001–2003, 94 percent of the mothers from Boone, Oldham, Pulaski, Robertson, and Spencer Counties saw doctors early in their pregnancies. Counties with the lowest percent of mothers receiving early prenatal care included Casey, Crittenden, Fulton, Scott, and Owsley.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not

infant's place of birth. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. **Rate Calculation:** (number of women receiving prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000)

(number of women receiving prenatal care in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy between 2001-2003*100) / (total number of live births between 2001-2003)

- Child Trends Data Bank. Late or No Prenatal Care. Available at: http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/25PrenatalCare.cfm. Accessed July 2005.
- 2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office on Women's Health (2002). "Prenatal Care." 4woman.gov: *The National Women's Health Information Center*. Available at http://www.4woman.gov/faq/prenatal.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- Îbid
- 4 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 5 McDonough, J., Gibbs, B., Scott-Harris, J., Kronebusch, K., Navarro, A., and Taylor, K. (2004). A State Policy Agenda to Eliminate Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. New York: The Commonwealth Fund.
- 6 The Right Start: Conditions of Babies and Their Families in America's Largest Cities. (1999). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- 7 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistanct Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (2003). Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth, 2003. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 8 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Page 14 www.kyyouth.org

Births to mothers receiving prenatal care in the 1st trimester (number & percent of all live births)

	1998–2000 2001–200		-2003	•	1998	3-2000	2001-	2003	•	1998	3-2000	2001-		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number 1	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	
Kentucky	140,909	87	139,950	87	Grant	963	85	970	87	• Meade	746	81	761	
Adair	551	85	564	87	Graves	1,247	85	1,170	84	• Manifea	193	81	177	
Allen	569	79	552	79	Grayson	792	82	753	84	• Mercer	656	83	659	
Anderson	662	89	601	87	• Green	302	87	373	93	Metcalfe	369	91	331	
Ballard	266	93	275	94	Greenup	1,126	91	1,049	90	• Monroe	411	89	357	
Barren	1,255	89	1,257	87	Hancock	362	97	285	92	Montgomery	839	86	835	
Bath	389	85	341	80	Hardin	3,538	80	3,518	81	Morgan	363	83	353	
Bell	988	90	975	88	• Harlan	1,022	83	1,017	88	• Muhlenberg	1,013	82	876	
Boone	3,753	92	4,055	94	• Harrison	571	82	561	83	• Nelson	1,328	80	1,330	
Bourbon	543	77	525	77	• Hart	547	79	567	83	• Nicholas	257	87	234	
Boyd	1,501	92	1,580	90	Henderson	1,511	84	1,514	86	Ohio	830	93	765	
Boyle	797	86	762	85	Henry	565	89	543	87	Oldham	1,488	94	1,546	
Bracken	266	81	281	89	• Hickman	125	84	138	83	Owen	324	86	337	
Breathitt	413	84	435	83	• Hopkins	1,568	86	1,470	87	• Owsley	135	78	125	
Breckinridge	540	79	545	82	• Jackson	452	86	432	85	Pendleton	506	90	504	
Bullitt	1,994	91	2,122	92	Jefferson	26,435	89	26,191	90	Perry	1,037	87	1,036	
Butler	401	81	394	79	Jessamine	1,432	88	1,351	85	Pike	2,126	88	2,074	
Caldwell	368	89	373	88	• Johnson	794	85	791	88	• Powell	480	87	479	
Calloway	854	82	877	84	• Kenton	6,270	88	6,065	91	• Pulaski	1,936	93	2,093	
Campbell	3,522	91	3,077	92	• Knott	486	85	421	82	Robertson	69	87	67	
Carlisle	163	82	136	80	Knox	1,160	86	1,105	84	Rockcastle	503	85	537	
Carroll	331	85	368	83	Larue	383	78	391	82	Rowan	603	84	551	
Carter	938	87	883	88	• Laurel	1,873	83	1,929	84	• Russell	510	89	542	
Casey	457	77	434	74	• Lawrence	495	89	493	89	• Scott	1,089	74	1,170	
Christian	3,508	78	3,686	82	Lee	222	87	178	77	Shelby	1,197	87	1,308	
Clark	1,142	89	1,112	90	Leslie	405	88	352	86	Simpson	534	78	493	
Clav	733	86	771	85	Letcher	765	89	724	85	Spencer	438	90	502	
Clinton	337	85	326	89	• Lewis	466	89	357	87	• Taylor	739	87	757	ï
Crittenden	249	79	188	75	Lincoln	750	82	785	82	• Todd	380	76	393	,
Cumberland	199	86	232	88	Livingston	266	93	249	90	Trigg	334	81	314	
Daviess	3,682	94	3,603	90	Logan	900	82	800	79	Trimble	263	85	272	
Edmonson	309	84	306	78	• Lyon	149	86	145	90	Union	483	85	498	į
Elliott	169	86	196	85	• McCracken	2,242	89	2,164	90	• Warren	2,966	82	3,005	,
Estill	479	86	505	86	• McCreary	594	92	614	92	• Washington	312	81	351	
ayette	9,082	88	9,085	84	McLean	383	92	342	90	Wayne	662	90	653	,
leming	409	81	430	80	Madison	2,438	88	2,464	87	Webster	434	80	466	
loyd	1,371	86	1,425	88	Magoffin	474	84	460	86	Whitley	1,106	79	1,293	
ranklin	1,572	86	1,461	82	• Marion	617	83	689	87	• Wolfe	249	82	260	
Fulton	228	73	191	75	Marshall	771	87	804	90	Woodford	782	91	814	
Gallatin	305	89	300	88	Martin	481	86	462	91	•				
Garrard	420	82	423	83	Mason	562	79	494	83	•				

Health

Regular Prenatal Care

Regular prenatal care is defined as visiting a prenatal care provider ten or more times before childbirth. Regular prenatal care is important for the health of both mother and infant throughout the pregnancy and can help identify problems early so they may be treated. Further, regular prenatal care reduces the risk of long-term problems, resulting in healthier babies and fewer pregnancy problems. In fact, infants born to mothers who receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to be born at low birthweight and five times more likely to die than those whose mothers received regular prenatal care.²

Most healthcare providers prefer to see pregnant mothers once a month during the first six months, every two weeks during the seventh and eighth months, and once a week during the last month of pregnancy.³ During prenatal care visits, providers monitor preexisting medical conditions, test for health problems such as gestational diabetes and anemia, test for problems with the baby, assess the baby's health condition, and teach the mother about pregnancy.⁴

In the United States in 2003, one-third of women visited their prenatal care provider at least the recommended number times compared to one-quarter of women in 1990, meanwhile 11 percent of pregnant women in 2003 received inadequate care, compared to 18 percent in 1990. ⁵

From 2001 to 2003 in Kentucky, 82 percent of women saw the doctor at least 10 times during their pregnancy, up slightly from 1998–2000. Pulaski County had the highest rate with 96 percent of women receiving regular prenatal care. More than half of all counties improved in this indicator between the years 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Hopkins County



had the most improvement over the two periods, although the county consistently had the lowest percentage of women receiving regular prenatal care as reported on the birth certificate.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. **Rate Calculation:** (number of women making 10 or more prenatal care visits between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000)

(number of women making 10 or more prenatal care visits between 2001–2003 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2001–2003)

- 1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office on Women's Health (2002). "Prenatal Care." 4woman.gov: The National Women's Health Information Center. Available at http://www.4woman.gov/faq/prenatal.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- 2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. A Healthy Start: Begin before Baby's Born. Available at http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.htm. Accessed August 2005.
- 3 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office on Women's

- Health (2002). "Prenatal Care." *4woman.gov: The National Women's Health Information Center*. Available at http://www.4woman.gov/faq/prenatal.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- 4 March of Dimes. During Your Pregnancy: Why Prenatal Care? Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com/pnhec/159_513.asp. Accessed August 2005.
- 5 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Page 16 www.kyyouth.org

Births to mothers making 10 or more prenatal care visits (number & percent of all live births)

	1998–2000		1998–2000 2001–2003		•	1998	-2000	2001-2003		•	1998	3-2000	2001	1-2
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	I
Kentucky	131,548	81	131,247	82	Grant	919	81	949	86	Meade	642	70	682	
Adair	506	78	537	83	Graves	1,279	87	1,176	83	Menifee	194	80	184	
Allen	491	68	510	73	Grayson	680	72	713	81	Mercer	653	83	647	
Anderson	645	87	508	75	• Green	259	74	334	83	• Metcalfe	365	90	327	
Ballard	261	91	256	88	Greenup	1,087	88	998	85	• Monroe	382	82	334	
Barren	1,241	88	1,220	85	Hancock	317	85	276	89	Montgomery	786	81	792	
Bath	374	82	359	81	Hardin	2,899	65	3,062	71	Morgan	345	80	353	
Bell	963	88	946	87	• Harlan	907	74	852	74	 Muhlenberg 	894	72	751	
Boone	3,541	87	3,841	90	• Harrison	574	83	582	87	• Nelson	1,298	78	1,238	
Bourbon	568	82	587	87	• Hart	497	72	558	81	• Nicholas	256	87	231	
Boyd	1,482	91	1,501	85	Henderson	1,253	70	1,316	75	Ohio	769	86	720	
Boyle	784	85	767	86	Henry	501	80	517	84	Oldham	1,394	89	1,461	
Bracken	248	76	250	82	• Hickman	117	79	139	83	• Owen	310	83	327	
Breathitt	381	79	397	77	• Hopkins	675	37	860	51	• Owsley	103	60	96	
Breckinridge	468	69	503	77	Jackson	382	72	350	70	Pendleton	474	84	488	
Bullitt	1,891	86	2,002	87	Jefferson	24,644	83	24,190	83	Perry	972	82	866	
Butler	388	79	382	77	Jessamine	1,382	85	1,381	87	Pike	2,168	91	1,974	
Caldwell	310	75	300	71	 Johnson 	783	85	733	82	• Powell	444	81	454	
Calloway	866	83	872	84	• Kenton	5,924	84	5,758	88	• Pulaski	1,971	95	2,100	
Campbell	3,323	86	2,861	87	Knott	427	75	365	72	Robertson	59	75	62	
Carlisle	159	82	146	85	Knox	1,079	81	1,037	80	Rockcastle	486	83	540	
Carroll	316	81	366	84	Larue	289	59	324	68	Rowan	632	86	654	
Carter	922	85	874	85	• Laurel	1,600	71	1,522	67	• Russell	510	89	547	
Casey	457	77	457	78	• Lawrence	442	80	463	84	• Scott	1,220	83	1,373	
Christian	3,513	77	3,514	78	Lee	195	77	176	77	Shelby	1,065	79	1,202	
Clark	1,087	86	1,072	88	Leslie	382	83	298	74	Simpson	488	71	481	
Clay	561	66	579	66	Letcher	638	75	559	66	• Spencer	397	82	443	
Clinton	349	88	331	92	• Lewis	455	87	329	81	 Taylor 	646	76	671	
Crittenden	213	67	166	65	Lincoln	746	82	799	84	• Todd	325	64	346	
Cumberland	201	87	231	87	Livingston	234	81	234	84	Trigg	317	76	307	
Daviess	3,361	86	3,402	85	Logan	862	78	734	73	Trimble	267	86	264	
Edmonson	295	80	310	79	• Lyon	138	80	133	81	• Union	389	68	395	
Elliott	165	83	207	86	• McCracken	2,208	88	2,023	84	• Warren	2,772	76	2,858	
Estill	430	79	442	76	• McCreary	605	93	627	93	• Washington	289	75	343	
Fayette	8,495	83	8,974	84	McLean	329	79	305	81	Wayne	677	92	663	
Fleming	409	81	444	80	Madison	2,259	83	2,434	87	Webster	255	47	332	
Floyd	1,388	88	1,354	84	 Magoffin 	439	79	419	79	 Whitley 	1,169	83	1,265	
Franklin	1,477	81	1,323	75	• Marion	577	78	656	83	• Wolfe	239	79	250	
Fulton	229	73	178	69	Marshall	762	86	777	87	Woodford	731	86	722	
Gallatin	279	81	275	81	Martin	463	84	419	82	•				
Garrard	426	82	428	84	Mason	524	74	455	78	-				

Low Birthweight Babies

Infants weighing less than 5.5 pounds are considered to be of low birthweight – a major predictor of infant health problems. The risk of dying during the first year of life for low birthweight infants is nearly 25 times that for infants of normal birthweight.

Infants born at low birthweight also face a higher risk of long-term physical, behavioral and developmental disabilities and poor educational outcomes. In fact, they are 34 percent less likely to graduate from high school by age 19, even when compared to siblings who were raised in the same environment.²

Cigarette smoking by a mother during pregnancy is the "single most important known cause" of low birthweight.³ It is estimated that 25 percent of all low weight births would be avoided if pregnant women did not smoke. Nationally, births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy have declined over the past decade from 18.4 percent in 1990 to 11.4 percent in 2002.⁴ Though the rate in Kentucky also improved over time, it remained nearly double the national rate at 24.4 in 2002.⁵

The percentage of low birthweight babies rose nationally to 7.9 percent in 2003, up from 7.8 percent in 2002.⁶ The rate has gradually increased over the past two decades and the percentage for 2003 was the highest since 1970. The increase in these births is associated with an increase in multiple births; in 2002, 55 percent of twins and 94 percent of triplets were born at low birthweight.⁷ Better obstetric management to monitor high-risk births may also contribute to the rising low birthweight rate, which would result in more live births that historically would have ended in miscarriage. Also, women are waiting longer to have children, and older women are more likely to

have infants with low birthweight.8

The number of low weight births differs greatly by racial and ethnic groups. In 2003, Hispanic mothers were least likely to give birth to low weight infants at 6.7 percent compared to white mothers at 7 percent and black mothers at 13.1 percent.9 The low birthweight rate for black mothers was almost double that of white mothers. In addition, black children are 2.5 times as likely as white children to have been extremely or very low birthweight. This disparity has existed between white mothers and black mothers for more than forty years and cannot be linked with socioeconomic factors or multiple births alone. The gap exists for babies at all low birthweight groups, but is greater for very low birthweight births. Being born at these low weights has been linked to poor school performance as early as kindergarten.¹⁰

Kentucky follows the national trend with increased low weight births. Between 2001 and 2003, 8.6 percent of babies born in the state were of low birthweight. However, nearly half of all counties did experience an improvement in weight of newborns. Hancock County saw the biggest improvement over time in this indicator, from 9 percent to 6 percent. In contrast, Crittenden County slipped the farthestfrom 4 percent to 7 percent. In the latter time period, Anderson, Carlisle, Hancock, Morgan, Robertson, and Washington Counties each had 6 percent or fewer births under 5.5 pounds. From 2001 to 2003, counties where more than 11 percent of the babies were born at low birthweight included Bracken, Clay, Fulton, Lawrence, Martin, Metcalfe, Nicholas, and Wayne.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. Rate Calculation: (number of babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000)

(number of babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds between 2001–2003 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2001–2003)

- 1 2005 Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. (2005). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- 2 Shore, R. (2005). KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Preventing Low Birth Weight. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/auxiliary/briefs/lowbirthweightupdated.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). The Right Start for America's Newborns: City and State Trends, 1990–2002. Available at: http:// www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/rs.cgi?action=profile&area=Kentucky. Accessed October 2005.
- 6 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 7 Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2005). America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2005. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 8 Shore, R. (2005). KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Preventing Low Birth Weight. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/auxiliary/briefs/lowbirthweightupdated.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
- 9 Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2005). America's Children: Key National Indicators on Well-Being, 2005. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 10 Reichman, N. (2005). "Low Birth Weight and School Readiness." The Future of Children. vol. 15, no. 1. Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and the Brookings Institution.

Page 18 www.kyyouth.org

Births weighing less than 5.5 pounds (number & percent of all live births)

	1998-	-2000	2001	-2003			1998	3-2000	2001	-2003		1998	-2000	2001	-2003
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	13,622	8	14,072	9	•	Grant	81	7	105	9	Meade	69	7	66	7
Adair	54	8	55	8	•	Graves	118	8	121	8	Menifee	23	9	18	8
Allen	69	10	57	8	•	Grayson	73	7	63	7	Mercer	60	7	83	10
Anderson	51	7	41	6	•	Green	31	9	32	8	Metcalfe	36	9	42	12
Ballard	32	11	29	10	•	Greenup	113	9	113	10	• Monroe	34	7	32	8
Barren	95	7	126	9	•	Hancock	35	9	18	6	Montgomery	75	7	93	9
Bath	42	9	39	8	•	Hardin	357	8	338	8	Morgan	28	6	24	5
Bell	102	9	88	8	•	Harlan	114	9	108	9	Muhlenberg	97	8	101	9
Boone	259	6	265	6	•	Harrison	64	9	64	9	• Nelson	132	8	126	8
Bourbon	65	9	54	8	•	Hart	52	8	42	6	• Nicholas	39	13	32	12
Boyd	113	7	186	11	•	Henderson	209	12	183	10	Ohio	88	10	71	8
Boyle	88	9	77	8	•	Henry	67	10	51	8	Oldham	88	6	145	9
Bracken	36	11	35	11	•	Hickman	17	11	14	8	• Ordinam • Owen	30	8	35	9
Breathitt	54	11	49	9	•	Hopkins	165	9	184	11	• Owsley	12	7	14	8
Breckinridge	60	9	48	7	•	Jackson	33	6	55	11	• Pendleton	47	8	45	8
Bullitt	170	8	161	7	•	Jefferson	2,637	9	2,630	9	Derry	121	10	123	10
Butler	44	9	41	8	•	Jessamine	112	7	123	7	Pike	205	8	203	9
Caldwell	19	5	32	8	•	Johnson	77	8	85	9	• Powell	41	7	48	8
Calloway	81	8	73	7	•	Kenton	541	8	493	7	• Pulaski	155	7	189	8
Campbell	286	7	257	8	•	Knott	66	11	53	10	Robertson	2	*	4	*
Carlisle	13	6	7	4	•	Knox	130	9	127	9	Rockcastle	57	9	47	7
Carroll	34	9	36	8	•	Larue	46	9	33	7	Rowan	62	8	48	6
Carter	96	9	75	7	•	Laurel	208	9	220	9	• Russell	35	6	52	9
Casey	41	7	45	8	•	Lawrence	44	8	77	14	• Scott	100	7	146	9
Christian	426	9	444	10	•	Lee	22	8	19	8	• Shelby	109	8	140	9
Clark	119	9	114	9	•	Leslie	52	11	31	8	Simpson	56	8	64	10
Clay	107	12	117	13	•	Letcher	86	10	74	9	Spencer	32	7	51	10
Clinton	28	7	24	6	•	Lewis	46	9	41	10	• Taylor	63	7	61	7
Crittenden	12	4	18	7	•	Lincoln	84	9	82	8	Todd	46	9	43	8
Cumberland	14	6	23	9	•	Livingston	23	8	30	11	Trigg	39	9	39	10
Daviess	358	9	319	8		Logan	77	7	77	8	Trimble	24	8	29	10
Edmonson	24	7	34	9	•	Lyon	12	7	10	6	 Union 	62	11	65	11
Elliott	15	7	22	9	•	McCracken	210	8	246	10	• Warren	271	7	290	8
Estill	67	12	50	8	•	McCreary	43	6	72	11	• Washington	25	6	26	6
Fayette	833	8	977	9	•	McLean	38	9	38	10	Wayne	52	7	80	11
Fleming	36	7	34	6	•	Madison	235	8	252	9	Webster	60	11	55	10
Floyd	128	8	140	9	•	Magoffin	48	8	57	11	 Whitley 	119	8	159	10
Franklin	151	8	161	9	•	Marion	61	8	70	9	• Wolfe	29	9	37	11
Fulton	31	10	29	11	•	Marshall	81	9	69	8	Woodford	48	6	84	9
Gallatin	36	10	29	8	•	Martin	48	8	57	11	* Rates were not	calculated fo	r counties		
Garrard	45	9	49	9	•	Mason	61	8	45	7	with fewer than				

Health

Preterm Births

Almost half a million babies nationwide were born prematurely in 2003, marking an increase from the previous year. Babies born before the 37th week of pregnancy risk many serious health complications, including long-term disabilities such as respiratory problems, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and in the worst cases, death. Prematurity has become the number one cause of death for babies in their first month of life. Babies born preterm comprised 67 percent of all infant deaths in 2002. The increase in the preterm birth rate accounts for 61 percent of the increase in infant mortality between 2001 and 2002 in the country.

Unfortunately the causes of preterm birth are still uncertain, but could include infection or maternal health problems. The increase in multiple births impacted the overall rise in the preterm birth rate over the last twenty years. Single babies are more likely to go full term than those born in multiple numbers.

For the 2001 to 2003 time period, Kentucky's rate of births before the 37th week of pregnancy was 11.6 percent, which was a slight increase from the 1998 to 2000 period. Though the Commonwealth as a whole is following the national trend, 35 counties improved in this indicator between the two time periods. Carlisle County leads the counties, with an almost 50 percent decrease in the percent and number of premature births. From 2001–2003, the counties with the lowest rate of preterm births were Carlisle, Clinton, Crittenden, Hart, and Morgan. Those with the highest rates of preterm births included Boyd, Bracken, Fulton, Greenup and Lawrence.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville



Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. **Rate Calculation:** (number of births with gestation under 37 weeks between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000)

(number of births with gestation under 37 weeks between 2001–2003 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2001–2003)

- 1 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 2 Ibid.

- 3 MacDorman, M., Martin, J., Mathews, T., Hoyert, D., and Ventura, S. (2005). "Explaining the 2001–02 Infant Mortality Increase: Data from the Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 53, no. 12. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 March of Dimes (2004). Quick Reference and Fact Sheets: Preterm Birth. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com/ printableArticles/14332_1157.asp. Accessed October 2005.
- 6 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Page 20 www.kyyouth.org

Births before the 37th week of pregnancy (number & percent of all live births)

	1998–	2000	2001–2	2003		1999	8-2000	2001	-2003	•	1998	3-2000	200	1-2003
	Number	Percent	Number I	ercent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	17,642	11	18,892	12	Gran	it 107	9	130	12	• Meade	87	9	96	10
Adair	57	9	55	8	Grav			158	11	Manifoa	31	12	24	
Allen	70	11	64	9	Grav			95	11	• Mercer	91	11	105	
Anderson	70	9	66	9	• Gree			36	9	Metcalfe	18	4	29	
Ballard	34	12	35	12	Gree			185	16	• Monroe	29	6	31	
Barren	61	4	105	7	Hand	1		35	11	Montgon		12	120	
Bath	57	12	56	12	Hard			469	11	Morgan	38	8	28	
Bell	102	9	130	12	Harl			145	12	Muhlenbe		11	149	
Boone	364	9	429	10	• Harr			90	13	• Nelson	189	11	209	
Bourbon	79	11	72	10	• Hart			30	4	• Nicholas	42	14	35	
Boyd	171	11	296	17	•	derson 228		197	11	Ohio	119	13	112	
Boyle	104	11	110	12	Heni			75	12	Oldham	145	9	219	
Bracken	41	13	50	16	Hick			24	14	• Owen	38	10	40	
Breathitt	64	13	63	12	• Hop			262	15	• Owsley	16	9	22	
Breckinridge	84	12	66	10	Jacks			62	12	• Pendleton		10	56	
Bullitt	229	10	223	10	Jeffer			3,392	12	Derry	154	13	155	
Butler	50	11	56	11		mine 156		177	11	D:1	223	9	266	
Caldwell	30	7	45	11	• John			135	15	• Pike • Powell	64	11	69	
Calloway	76	7	128	12	• Kent			686	10	• Pulaski	231	11	278	
Campbell	383	10	351	10	Knot			59	11	Robertson		*	8	
Carlisle	21	10	10	6	Knoz			166	12	Pockcost		12	66	
Carroll	44	11	49	11	Laru			50	10	• D	92	12	59	
Carter	122	11	127	12	• Laur			268	12	RowanRussell	64	11	57	
Casey	55	9	57	10	Lawr			108	19	• Scott	126	8	174	
Christian	513	11	565	12	Lee	28		30	13	• Shelby	166	12	184	
Clark	149	11	155	12	Lesli			40	10	Cimpson	64	11	90	
Clay	111	13	142	15	Letcl			108	13	0	49	10	64	
Clinton	35	9	24	7	• Lewi			58	14	SpencerTaylor	75	9	82	
Crittenden	20	6	16	6	Lince			124	13	• Todd	59	12	59	
Cumberland	14	6	23	9		ngston 35		38	14	Trigg	42	10	49	
Daviess	435	11	466	12	Loga	~		101	10	Trimble	33	11	36	
Edmonson	32	9	49	12	LogaLyon			19	12	• Union	76	13	82	
Elliott	24	12	34	14		racken 244		285	12	• Warren	357	12	431	
Estill	73	13	80	14		reary 80		89	13	• Washingt		10	48	
Fayette	1,172	11	1,395	13	McL	•		53	14	Wayne	85	11	91	
Fleming	1,1/2	8	60	11	Mad			301	10	337-1	76	14	74	
Floyd	164	10	178	11	Mad Mag			65	12	• Whitley	149	10	184	
Franklin	183	10	201	11	• Mari			85	11	• Wolfe	31	10	53	
Fulton	33	10	44	17	• Mars			92	10	• Woodford		10	125	
Gallatin	33 44	13	32	9	Mart			80	16	•				13
	59	11	60		•		11	64			not calculated for		S	
Garrard	59	11	60	12	Maso	311 81	11	64	11	with fewe	r than 6 occurren	ces.		

2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Page 21

Newborn Physical Condition

Newborns are assessed at birth according to the Apgar scale. The Apgar scale was developed in 1952 by anesthesiologist Virginia Apgar, and is also an acronym for: Activity, Pulse, Grimace, Appearance, and Respiration. This test has been in use for 50 years to evaluate a newborn's physical condition at 1 minute after birth, 5 minutes later, and at additional 5 minute intervals if needed. It was designed to measure whether or not a child needs immediate medical care as they enter the world, not as a long term measurement of future health status.

The best score a newborn can receive on each indicator is 2 for a total of 10. If a child's total score is 0 – 3, then immediate resuscitation is needed; if the score is 4 – 6 the child's condition is considered intermediate; and a score of greater than 7 indicates a good to excellent physical condition. Newborns with excellent Apgar scores have increased slowly for the last thirty years and in 2003 represented 91.1 percent of births. The proportion of births with low scores declined from 1978 to 1993 and has stayed at the same level since then at 1.4 percent.

In Kentucky during 2001 to 2003, 145,411 newborns scored a 9 or a 10 on their 5-minute Apgar test. This represents 90 percent of all births during that time. The percentage of excellent score increased very slightly between the two time periods. Counties with the largest percentage of children with excellent scores from 2001 to 2003 included Daviess, Hancock, Ohio, Pulaski, and Wayne. Counties with the fewest percentage of babies scoring excellent included Anderson, Clay, Franklin, Owsley, and Whitley. The counties range from a high of 96 percent to a low of 82 percent.



Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. **Rate Calculation:** (number of babies receiving a 5-minute Apgar score of 9 or 10 between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000)

(number of babies receiving a 5-minute Apgar score of 9 or 10 between 2001–2003 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2001–2003)

Statistics Reports, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

2 Ibid.

Page 22 www.kyyouth.org

¹ Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital*

Births with a 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10 (number & percent of all live births)

	1998-	-2000	2001	-2003	•		1998	8-2000	2001	-2003	•		1998	3-2000	2001	1-2003
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•		Number	Percent	Number	Percen
Kentucky	146,530	89	145,411	90	•	Grant	996	87	966	87	•	Meade	810	89	845	9
Adair	572	89	577	89	•	Graves	1,335	90	1,273	90	•	Menifee	216	85	212	9
Allen	650	91	644	92		Grayson	843	87	794	89	•	Mercer	743	92	732	9:
Anderson	668	88	569	82	•	Green	313	89	362	89	•	Metcalfe	367	91	320	8
Ballard	248	87	262	90	•	Greenup	1,088	88	1,044	89	•	Monroe	406	88	348	8
Barren	1,259	91	1,239	89	•	Hancock	358	96	299	96	•	Montgomery	899	90	866	8
Bath	414	88	402	87	•	Hardin	3,903	88	3,834	88	•	Morgan	407	91	415	9
Bell	1,006	89	992	88	•	Harlan	1,181	94	1,084	93	•	Muhlenberg	1,031	84	928	8
Boone	3,642	90	3,819	89	•	Harrison	617	87	593	86	•	Nelson	1,451	87	1,407	90
Bourbon	624	88	610	88	•	Hart	608	88	618	90	•	Nicholas	259	86	243	89
Boyd	1,442	89	1,555	88	•	Henderson	1,602	89	1,561	89	•	Ohio	835	93	811	9:
Boyle	862	92	827	91		Henry	585	92	578	92		Oldham	1,434	91	1,513	92
Bracken	285	86	279	89	•	Hickman	134	90	149	87	•	Owen	320	85	340	85
Breathitt	444	89	482	90	•	Hopkins	1,661	91	1,537	91	•	Owsley	150	85	143	82
Breckinridge	613	90	607	91	•	Jackson	492	90	450	88	•	Pendleton	478	84	482	87
Bullitt	2,010	91	2,135	93	•	Jefferson	26,619	90	26,627	91	•	Perry	1,127	92	1,118	90
Butler	439	89	466	94	•	Jessamine	1,499	90	1,469	89	•	Pike	2,242	93	2,088	92
Caldwell	367	89	362	85	•	Johnson	848	89	803	88	•	Powell	496	88	498	80
Calloway	930	91	924	89	•	Kenton	6,269	88	5,830	88	•	Pulaski	1,974	95	2,114	99
Campbell	3,393	87	2,947	88	•	Knott	543	91	470	90	•	Robertson	72	91	64	9
Carlisle	167	89	144	90	•	Knox	1,157	84	1,146	86	•	Rockcastle	542	91	579	9
Carroll	361	92	413	93	•	Larue	424	86	421	89	•	Rowan	695	89	673	87
Carter	946	86	922	88	•	Laurel	2,051	89	2,040	87	•	Russell	530	93	558	94
Casey	560	93	547	93	•	Lawrence	477	86	490	88	•	Scott	1,330	89	1,424	87
Christian	4,015	87	3,973	87	•	Lee	240	92	214	89	•	Shelby	1,216	89	1,374	91
Clark	1,121	85	1,080	86		Leslie	430	90	361	87		Simpson	649	94	584	91
Clay	721	82	759	83	•	Letcher	782	90	747	88	•	Spencer	449	93	483	91
Clinton	368	92	339	92	•	Lewis	468	88	370	90	•	Taylor	743	88	728	80
Crittenden	262	89	208	87	•	Lincoln	850	92	863	88	•	Todd	442	87	483	91
Cumberland	203	88	238	90		Livingston	246	85	237	86	•	Trigg	361	88	337	89
Daviess	3,709	95	3,793	95	•	Logan	987	89	919	91	•	Trimble	280	90	278	92
Edmonson	343	93	362	93	•	Lyon	154	88	146	88	•	Union	519	91	534	90
Elliott	173	84	218	89	•	McCracken	2,246	90	2,115	88	•	Warren	3,405	94	3,530	94
Estill	517	90	525	88	•	McCreary	623	94	622	91	•	Washington	340	87	403	92
Fayette	9,278	87	9,622	87	•	McLean	386	93	351	93	•	Wayne	697	94	670	95
Fleming	468	90	514	91	•	Madison	2,533	89	2,607	90	•	Webster	490	90	508	89
Floyd	1,466	92	1,509	93	•	Magoffin	524	91	491	91	•	Whitley	1,213	85	1,273	83
Franklin	1,614	87	1,511	84	•	Marion	663	90	731	92	•	Wolfe	291	92	298	80
Fulton	271	85	223	86	•	Marshall	786	89	804	89	•	Woodford	764	88	817	80
Gallatin	297	87	305	89	•	Martin	498	88	464	91	•					
Garrard	474	90	461	89	-	Mason	636	87	546	91	-					

Smoking during Pregnancy

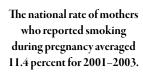
The problems associated with smoking while pregnant are well-documented in research. The United States Surgeon General reports that smoking harms nearly every organ in a person's body; the fact that cigarette smoke contains more than 2,500 chemicals is a good indication as to why. Although it is not known for certain which of these chemicals harm a developing baby, the Surgeon General found that there was a cause and effect relationship between maternal smoking and fetal growth problems, low birth weight, preterm delivery, sudden infant death syndrome, and other infant problems.

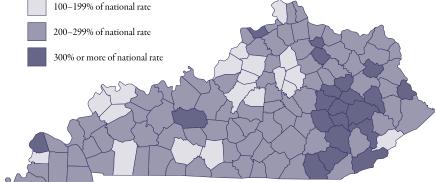
In the United States it is reported that over 20 percent of women smoke in general and 10.7 percent smoked during their pregnancy in 2003.^{3,4} If all pregnant women in the United States stopped smoking there would be an estimated 11 percent reduction in still-births and a 5 percent reduction in newborn deaths.⁵ The United States Census Report suggests that this indicator is somewhat underreported on a child's birth certificate, although new questions about smoking during pregnancy may assist in better self-reporting by mothers.⁶

Research shows that if a woman stops smoking at any point in her pregnancy she can improve her baby's health. If unsuccessful in quitting in the first two trimesters, even quitting in the third trimester can aid in proper growth of the baby.⁷

Kentucky's rate of women who smoke during pregnancy went down slightly between the two time periods reported. This is a positive trend, although the state's rate for the 2001 to 2003 time period, 24 percent, was more than double the 2003 U.S. rate. In the later time period, counties with the lowest per-

Comparison of county rates of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy to national rate, 2001–2003





Source: National Vital Statistics Reports and Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch. Processed by Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

centages of smokers were Boone, Fayette, Henderson, Oldham, and Union, although all of these counties had rates above the United State's rate. The counties with the highest percentage of pregnant women smokers include Clay, Elliott, Jackson, Lee, and Owsley. 50 counties improved over the two time periods, with Shelby and Carlisle having the most improvement. The remaining 70 counties saw an increase, and the rate of women smoking in Letcher County almost doubled over the two periods measured.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births. Rate Calculation: (number of women who reported smoking during pregnancy between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000)

(number of women who reported smoking during pregnancy between

2001-2003 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2001-2003)

- 1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health (2004). The health consequences of smoking: a report of the Surgeon General. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 March of Dimes (2004). Quick Reference and Fact Sheets: Preterm Birth. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com/ printableArticles/14332_1157.asp. Accessed October 2005.
- 4 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 5 March of Dimes (2004). Quick Reference and Fact Sheets: Preterm Birth. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com/ printableArticles/14332_1157.asp. Accessed October 2005.
- 6 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menaker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 7 March of Dimes (2004). Quick Reference and Fact Sheets: Preterm Birth. Available at http://www.marchofdimes.com/ printableArticles/14332_1157.asp. Accessed October 2005.

Page 24 www.kyyouth.org

Births to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy (number & percent of all live births)

	1998-2000		2001-2003		•	199	8-2000	2001	-2003	•	1998	3-2000	2001	1-20
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Pe
Kentucky	38,751	25	38,474	24	Grant	352	31	329	30	Meade	264	32	269	
Adair	171	28	184	29	Graves	372	26	347	26	Menifee	90	36	85	
Allen	189	26	198	29	Grayson	332	35	322	37	Mercer	187	24	237	
Anderson	185	25	195	28	• Green	110	32	117	29	 Metcalfe 	91	22	98	
Ballard	84	34	94	35	• Greenup	285	23	273	23	• Monroe	108	23	105	
Barren	298	21	297	21	Hancock	95	25	75	24	Montgomery	239	24	260	
Bath	138	29	150	33	Hardin	836	28	932	23	Morgan	134	30	141	
Bell	337	30	382	34	 Harlan 	416	34	453	39	 Muhlenberg 	377	30	346	
Boone	708	17	674	16	 Harrison 	201	29	215	33	Nelson	402	25	346	
Bourbon	180	28	168	26	• Hart	157	23	160	24	 Nicholas 	81	28	91	
Boyd	408	25	462	26	Henderson	317	18	256	15	Ohio	247	28	247	
Boyle	251	27	227	26	Henry	193	31	187	30	Oldham	192	13	210	
Bracken	117	35	105	33	 Hickman 	31	23	48	29	• Owen	125	33	124	
Breathitt	180	37	201	38	 Hopkins 	522	28	512	30	 Owsley 	80	46	82	
Breckinridge	230	35	214	33	Jackson	192	38	201	42	Pendleton	169	30	161	
Bullitt	528	25	523	23	Jefferson	5,660	20	5,263	18	Perry	381	32	408	
Butler	138	28	161	33	Jessamine	361	22	371	23	Pike	759	32	676	
Caldwell	131	33	111	27	 Johnson 	272	29	269	30	 Powell 	214	38	233	
Calloway	277	27	247	25	• Kenton	1,728	24	1,638	25	• Pulaski	411	21	527	
Campbell	988	25	865	26	Knott	155	27	165	33	Robertson	29	38	27	
Carlisle	53	28	35	20	Knox	463	35	467	36	Rockcastle	164	29	165	
Carroll	143	38	150	35	Larue	126	27	119	25	Rowan	236	30	207	
Carter	340	31	338	33	• Laurel	701	31	759	33	• Russell	109	20	137	
Casey	145	25	161	28	 Lawrence 	181	33	171	31	• Scott	287	22	280	
Christian	720	16	786	17	Lee	113	44	99	42	Shelby	304	23	255	
Clark	390	30	341	27	Leslie	172	36	133	33	Simpson	176	26	157	
Clay	324	37	379	42	• Letcher	83	10	161	20	• Spencer	114	24	108	
Clinton	113	29	89	24	 Lewis 	184	35	137	33	 Taylor 	254	30	243	
Crittenden	80	26	62	24	Lincoln	264	29	314	33	Todd	125	25	134	
Cumberland	56	24	60	23	Livingston	66	25	68	26	Trigg	82	20	114	
Daviess	942	24	917	23	Logan	314	29	311	31	Trimble	82	28	80	
Edmonson	113	31	123	32	Lyon	37	23	42	26	 Union 	84	15	86	
Elliott	75	36	101	42	 McCracken 	501	23	566	25	• Warren	740	21	782	
Estill	162	29	209	37	 McCreary 	191	32	201	30	 Washington 	79	21	89	
Fayette	1,783	17	1,611	15	McLean	108	26	108	29	Wayne	147	22	196	
Fleming	172	33	164	29	Madison	709	26	625	23	Webster	125	23	107	
Floyd	455	29	507	32	 Magoffin 	175	31	200	37	 Whitley 	535	38	535	
Franklin	492	27	540	30	• Marion	217	30	234	30	• Wolfe	115	37	133	
Fulton	78	26	82	32	Marshall	222	26	243	29	Woodford	145	17	162	
Gallatin	120	35	101	30	Martin	181	32	192	38	•				
Garrard	137	26	133	27	Mason	242	33	201	34	-				

Health

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality, defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday, is one of the most accurate measures of the health of society. The rate is associated with health indicators such as maternal health, quality of health care, access to care, and socio-economic conditions of the local community.¹

The majority of these early infant deaths occur in the first month of life because babies are born preterm (before the 37th week of gestation) or the babies were born at a low birthweight. Other causes of infant mortality may include social or environmental fac-

Leading Causes of Infant Mortality Nationwide, 2003

- Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities
- Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified
- Sudden infant death syndrome(SIDS)
- Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy
- Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes
- Accidents (unintentional injuries)
- Diseases of the circulatory system
- Respiratory distress of newborn
- Bacterial sepsis of newborn
- Neonatal hemorrhage

Source: Hoyert, D., Kung, H., Smith, B. (2005). "Deaths: Preliminary data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 53, no. 15. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics.

tors such as cigarette smoke exposure, unintentional injuries, and homicide.² Research documents that a child under age one has a greater risk for homicide than at any other age before 17 years old and the risk is greatest in the first four months of life.³

In 2002, the infant mortality rate for the nation was 7 deaths per 1,000 and Kentucky's rate was 7.2 deaths per 1,000.⁴ The infant mortality rate in America was worse than that of many other affluent nations for 2003. The rate for the United States in 2003 ranked 37 out of 192 countries and tied with Hungary, Malaysia, Slovakia, and the United Arab Emirates.⁵ Countries with 3 out of 1,000 infant deaths included Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Singapore, and Sweden.⁶ According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2005 Kids Count Data Book, Louisiana and Mississippi were ranked the worst at 10.3 infants per 1,000 who died before their first birthday and Maine and Vermont were at the top with 4.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.⁷

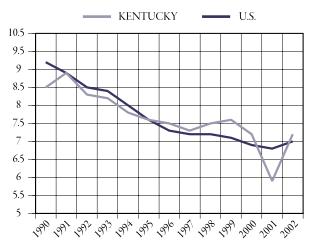
Kentucky's infant mortality rate from 2001 to 2003 was 7 per 1,000 live births, or 1,069 infant deaths. The counties in Kentucky that had the worst rates in the later time period include Carter, Clay, Garrard, Johnson, and Larue. From 2001 to 2003, 6 counties experienced no infant deaths; these counties were Cumberland, Elliott, Hickman, Lyon, Robertson, and Washington.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data refer to totals over the 3-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. Data are reported by mother's place of residence, not infant's place of birth.

Rate Calculation: (number of deaths among infants during the first year of life between 1998–2000 * 1,000) / (total number of live births between

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) in Kentucky and U.S., 1990–2002



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *The Right Start for America's Newborns: City and State Trends, 1990–2002*

1998-2000)

(number of deaths among infants during the first year of life between 2001–2003 * 1,000) / (total number of live births between 2001–2003)

Page 26 www.kyyouth.org

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2005).
 America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2005.
 Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

² Ibid.

³ Paulozzi, L. (2002). "Variation in Homicide Risk During Infancy - United States, 1989–1998." MMWR Weekly, vol. 51, no. 09. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5109a3.htm. Accessed October 2005.

^{4 2005} Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being (2005).
Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

⁵ The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2004). The State of the World's Children 2005. New York, NY.

⁶ Ibid.

^{7 2005} Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being (2005). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Infant mortality (number & rate per 1,000 live births)

	1998-	2000	2001-	-2003	•	1998-	-2000	2001-	-2003	•	1998-	-2000	2001
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number
Kentucky	1,172	7	1,069		Grant	5	*	8		• Meade	9	10	6
Adair			2	7	Grant	5	*	11	7 8	Menifee	0	*	2
Allen	13	20	5	*	•	5	*		*	3.6		*	6
		8		*	Grayson		*	3	*		3	*	
Anderson	6	8	5	*	Green	3		1		• Metcalfe	2	*	2
Ballard	2	*	-		Greenup	11	9	12	10	Monroe	•		1
Barren	3	T •	8	6	Hancock	1		1		Montgomery	9	9	7
Bath	3		5		Hardin	45	10	31	7	Morgan	4		4
Bell	9	8	9	8	• Harlan	11	9	7	6 *	• Muhlenberg	6	5	9
Boone	22	5	18	4	• Harrison	5		4		Nelson Nicholas	9	5	8
Bourbon	3	*	4	*	nart	6	9	2	*	INICIIOIAS	0	*	1
Boyd	17	10	11	6	Henderson	14	8	13	7	Ohio	6	7	4
Boyle	4	*	7	8	• Henry	5	*	2	*	• Oldham	9	6	4
Bracken	6	18	2	*	 Hickman 	0	*	0	*	• Owen	4	*	3
Breathitt	5	*	6	11	• Hopkins	14	8	11	7	• Owsley	1	*	1
Breckinridge	4	*	3	*	Jackson	1	*	4	*	Pendleton	4	*	5
Bullitt	8	4	14	6	Jefferson	219	7	207	7	Perry	10	8	6
Butler	4	*	2	*	 Jessamine 	12	7	6	4	• Pike	22	9	13
Caldwell	3	*	3	*	 Johnson 	5	*	13	14	 Powell 	7	12	5
Calloway	7	7	4	*	• Kenton	39	5	59	9	• Pulaski	12	6	13
Campbell	21	5	24	7	Knott	6	10	3	*	Robertson	1	*	(
Carlisle	0	*	2	*	Knox	13	9	5	*	Rockcastle	5	*	3
Carroll	2	*	4	*	• Larue	5	*	8	17	 Rowan 	3	*	1
Carter	9	8	12	11	• Laurel	14	6	19	8	• Russell	3	*	4
Casey	3	*	3	*	• Lawrence	0	*	4	*	• Scott	8	5	10
Christian	28	6	22	5	Lee	2	*	1	*	Shelby	12	9	5
Clark	12	9	5	*	Leslie	4	*	3	*	Simpson	7	10	e
Clay	9	10	15	16	Letcher	10	11	8	9	• Spencer	2	*	3
Clinton	3	*	1	*	• Lewis	0	*	5	*	• Taylor	6	7	6
Crittenden	1	*	2	*	Lincoln	5	*	5	*	Todd	7	14	4
Cumberland	4	*	0	*	Livingston	1	*	3	*	Trigg	3	*	3
Daviess	31	8	27	7	Logan	7	6	5	*	Trimble	0	*	1
Edmonson	4	*	3	*	• Lyon	1	*	0	*	• Union	3	*	5
Elliott	2	*	0	*	• McCracken	17	7	19	8	• Warren	22	6	30
Estill	3	*	5	*	• McCreary	5	*	5	*	• Washington	1	*	C
Fayette	87	8	73	7	McLean	2	*	1	*	Wayne	6	8	3
Fleming	1	*	1	*	Madison	24	8	14	5	Webster	7	13	1
Floyd	11	7	8	5	Magoffin	5	*	1	*	Whitley	9	6	14
Franklin	14	8	14	8	• Marion	6	8	3	*	• Wolfe	2	*	4
Fulton	5	*	3	*	• Marshall	7	8	5	*	• Woodford	7	8	6
Gallatin	3	*	1	*	Martin	9	16	2	*	•	,		
Garrard	4	*	6	12	Mason	9	12	6	10	• * Rates were not with fewer than			

Health

Health Insurance for Children

Research has documented that children with health insurance are more likely to have regular access to health care. Many low-income working families with children are unable to meet all of their medical expenses and rely on government-funded health insurance programs for their children. Nationally, government-funded health insurance covered 29 percent of all children under age 18 in 2003. Although children comprise the majority of enrollees in these publicly funded health insurance programs (about half of all enrollees in the United States), they do not use the majority of resources. In fact, it costs Kentucky just \$2,370 per year for each Medicaid eligible child compared to the average cost per adult Medic-



Eligibility Criteria for Children for Kentucky Medicaid and Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program (KCHIP):

Medicaid: Families with dependent children, children under 18, children in foster care, and pregnant women are eligible groups to receive Medicaid. Recipients must also meet income guidelines based on family size and resource limits.

KCHIP: KCHIP is for children, birth through 18 years, who have no other type of insurance. A family's annual income can be up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

Source: Kentucky Department for Medicaid Services. *Your Guide to Kentucky Medicaid*. Available at http://www.chfs.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/9349263A-83EF-4695-9032-B77C5A67C984/0/memberguidewebversion.pdf. Accessed October 2005.

aid enrollee of \$6,709.4

Medicaid and KCHIP (Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program) provide coverage for physician visits, hospitalizations, and prescription medicines, among other services. This is critical because low-income children are more likely than their higher-income peers to require care for learning disorders, asthma and other medical conditions that often require treatment with prescription drugs. Without public health insurance programs, many children would be forced to go without needed treatment and face the possibility of their medical problems getting worse.

In 2003, Kentucky added a \$20 monthly premium for thousands of families who are enrolled in KCHIP. When a family does not pay their KCHIP premium on time, their child loses health care coverage. This change creates barriers to enrollment, disrupts children from being continuously covered, and has not shown a significant savings to the state budget. Additional barriers to enrollment for Kentucky children include inconsistent enrollment practices across the various eligibility determination offices and the removal of the mail-in application.

In a one-month snapshot look from January 2005, there were 366,110 children enrolled in Kentucky's Medicaid program. This is a bit over one-third of the state child population. The KCHIP program enrolled 102,434 children during fiscal year 2005. Children in Jefferson County comprised approximately 15 percent of the enrolled children in each program.

Data Source: Medicaid: MS-264 Medicaid in Kentucky Report, http://www.chfs.ky.gov/dms/provider/Statistics/default.htm. KCHIP: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Medicaid Services.

Data Note: Children may be counted in both columns, if they received Medicaid and KCHIP during different times of the year.

Page 28 www.kyyouth.org

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2005).
 America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2005.
 Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

² Ibid

³ National Association of Children's Hospitals and American Academy of Pediatrics (2005). Kentucky Medicaid Facts. Available at http:// www.aap.org/advocacy/washing/elections/mfs_ky.pdf. Accessed October 2005.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ku, L., and Nimalendran, S. (2004). Improving Children's Health: A Chartbook About the Roles of Medicaid and SCHIP. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Children enrolled in Medicaid & KCHIP (number of children)

	Medicaid January 2005	KCHIP FY 2005	•	Medicaid January 2005	KCHIP FY 2005	•	Medicaid January 2005	KCHIP FY 2005
	Number	Number	•	Number	Number	•	Number	Number
Kentucky	366,110	102,434	Grant	2,280	583	Meade	1,954	718
Adair	1,842	758	Graves	3,501	1,177	Menifee	956	272
Allen	1,615	520	Grayson	2,673		Mercer	1,624	516
Anderson	1,103	339	• Green	1,018		 Metcalfe 	1,100	364
Ballard	639	205	Greenup	3,388	950	• Monroe	1,250	484
Barren	3,416	1,124	Hancock	599	187	Montgomery	2,440	711
Bath	1,429	365	Hardin	6,935	2,006	Morgan	1,647	532
Bell	4,787	1,171	• Harlan	4,967	1,361	 Muhlenberg 	3,289	1,089
Boone	3,806	1,087	• Harrison	1,442	460	• Nelson	3,087	967
Bourbon	1,478	415	• Hart	1,877)/)	• Nicholas	714	230
Boyd	4,425	1,050	Henderson	3,691	940	Ohio	2,644	776
Boyle	2,084	565	Henry	1,267	406	Oldham	1,426	524
Bracken	787	215	• Hickman	410		• Owen	1,042	275
Breathitt	2,560		• Hopkins	4,254	1,181	• Owsley	898	176
Breckinridge	1,925	689	Jackson	1,851	561	Pendleton	1,212	391
Bullitt	4,344	1,508	Jefferson	56,475	13,872	Perry	4,246	1,125
Butler	1,455	467	Jessamine	3,170	979	Pike	8,108	2,466
Caldwell	1,143	366	 Johnson 	3,199		• Powell	1,904	406
Calloway	2,129	750	• Kenton	9,733		• Pulaski	6,405	2,131
Campbell	4,814	956	• Knott	2,504	687	Robertson	226	101
Carlisle	454	166	Knox	5,265	1,307	Rockcastle	1,884	474
Carroll	979	276	Larue	1,201	447	Rowan	1,930	573
Carter	3,612	893	• Laurel	6,852	2,113	• Russell	2,083	685
Casey	1,936	668	• Lawrence	2,213	686	• Scott	2,562	621
Christian	6,135	1,615	Lee	1,127	281	Shelby	2,352	610
Clark	2,842	799	Leslie	1,841	543	Simpson	1,443	472
Clay	4,020	998	• Letcher	3,376	970	• Spencer	794	298
Clinton	1,430	587	• Lewis	1,946	478	• Taylor	2,189	773
Crittenden	717	246	Lincoln	2,541	0/9	Todd	1,171	530
Cumberland	859	342	Livingston	706	246	Trigg	888	330
Daviess	7,888	2,094	Logan	2,353	658	Trimble	799	274
Edmonson	1,240	530	• Lyon	374	135	• Union	1,251	348
Elliott	1,123	290	• McCracken	5,527	1,277	• Warren	7,876	2,263
Estill	1,901	478	• McCreary	3,308	974	 Washington 	850	305
Fayette	14,983	3,313	McLean	898	315	Wayne	2,797	1,066
Fleming	1,430	473	Madison	5,284	1,262	Webster	1,196	382
Floyd	6,352	1,701	 Magoffin 	2,389	620	• Whitley	5,850	1,578
Franklin	2,940	715	• Marion	1,558	417	• Wolfe	1,342	259
Fulton	935	187	Marshall	2,102	774	Woodford	1,135	363
Gallatin	751	189	Martin	2,175	498	•		
Garrard	1,304	457	Mason	1,662	396	•		

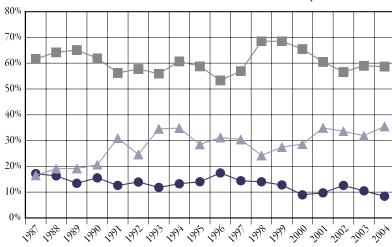
Uninsured Children

When children have health insurance, they are more likely to access health care on a regular basis for physical examinations, immunizations and sick care. For families without health insurance, a serious injury or illness could lead to financial problems and/or chronic health problems. Since 1997, the number of uninsured low-income children in the U.S. has declined by 33 percent, partly due to recent changes in Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Programs. However, 8.3 million children across the nation were uninsured in 2004, which was approximately 11.2 percent of all children. Among children in poverty, the rate was 18.9 percent, meaning they were more likely to be uninsured than high-income children.

Children need to have access to medical, dental, and mental health services in their communities. Children who are sick and do not have health care coverage, are vulnerable to falling behind in school, falling behind in proper child development, and suffering from preventable health problems. Uninsured children are 10 times more likely than insured children to miss out on needed medical care. In 2003, one-third of all uninsured children did not receive any medical care for the entire year, partially because they often do not have a personal doctor or nurse.

Nationally, more than 7 in 10 uninsured children are eligible for Medicaid or State Children's Health Insurance Programs, which covers necessary medical expenses. Government-funded health insurance programs provide low-income families' free or low-cost health care coverage to children, allowing regular access to health care. These programs are needed to ensure the health and well-being of uninsured children.

Health Insurance Sources for Kentucky Children, 1987–2004



Employment-based

Uninsured

Government

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Available at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/historic/hihistt5.html.

Eleven percent of Kentucky's children were without health insurance between 2002 and 2004, which translates to approximately 109,000 children each year. The majority of children who were uninsured in Kentucky were between the ages of 6 and 18; 27,000 young children between 0 and 5 were also without insurance. In Kentucky, 43 percent of the uninsured children were in families who earned less than the federal poverty level and another 29 percent, or 32,000 children, were between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. This represented 78,000 low-income children without any form of health insurance at some point between 2002 and 2004. All of these children were eligible for either KCHIP or Medicaid.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Experimental Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

Data Note: The data provided are estimates of the number of uninsured

children; the actual number of uninsured children may vary from the number reported.

Rate Calculation: (number of uninsured children * 100) / (total number of children)

- Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2005).
 America's Children: Key National Indicators on Well-Being, 2005.
 Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 2 DeNavas-Walt, C., Proctor, B., and Lee, C. (2005). "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004." U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60–229. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Covering Kids and Families (2005). *Going Without: America's Uninsured Children*. Available at http://coveringkidsandfamilies.org/press/docs/2005BTSResearchReport.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
- 5 Îbid.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Data from U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. Available at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ hlthins/historic/hihistt5.html. Accessed October 2005.
- 8 Miller, D. and McNary, L. (2005). *Uninsured Children in Kentucky*. Louisville, KY: Kentucky Youth Advocates.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid.

Page 30 www.kyyouth.org

Estimates of uninsured children under 18 (number & percent of all children)

	20	000	•	20	000		20	000
	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent		Number	Percen
Kentucky	95,269	10	Grant	549	8	Meade	864	11
Adair	700	17	Graves	1,088	12	Menifee	232	14
Allen	375	8	Grayson	612	10		468	9
Anderson	309	6	• Green	342	13	Metcalfe	338	14
Ballard	145	8	Greenup	669	8	Monroe	402	14
Barren	854	9	Hancock	80	4	Montgomery	501	9
Bath	315	11	Hardin	2,830	11	Morgan	386	13
Bell	1,035	14	• Harlan	1,191	15	Muhlenberg	778	11
Boone	1,680	7	• Harrison	369	8	Nelson	640	e
Bourbon	544	11	• Hart	652	15	Nicholas	112	7
Boyd	973	9	Henderson	839	8	Ohio	563	10
Boyle	492	8	Henry	384	10	Oldham	678	5
Bracken	152	7	Hickman	128	11	Owen	288	11
Breathitt	582	15	• Hopkins	1,138	10	Owsley	240	20
Breckinridge	458	10	Jackson	488	14	Pendleton	231	6
Bullitt	681	4	Jefferson	12,906	8	Perry	837	12
Butler	317	10	Jessamine	963	9	Pike	1,496	10
Caldwell	232	8	 Johnson 	608	11	Powell	379	11
Calloway	626	10	Kenton	2,802	7	Pulaski	1,323	10
Campbell	984	4	Knott	482	12	Robertson	54	10
Carlisle	140	11	Knox	1,295	16	Rockcastle	442	11
Carroll	291	11	Larue	300	9	Rowan	496	11
Carter	736	11	• Laurel	1,440	11	Russell	460	12
Casey	605	16	• Lawrence	352	9	Scott	879	10
Christian	3,586	17	Lee	275	15	Shelby	971	11
Clark	718	9	Leslie	376	12	Simpson	371	8
Clay	1,019	177	Letcher	553	10	0	220	6
Clinton	355	16	• Lewis	449	13	•	538	10
Crittenden	219	10	Lincoln	690	11	1000	469	15
Cumberland	251	15	Livingston	180	8	Trigg	255	9
Daviess	1,585	7	Logan	646	9	Trimble	220	10
Edmonson	242	9	• Lyon	100	8		395	10
Elliott	223	13	• McCracken	1,318	9	Warren	2,189	10
Estill	345	9	• McCreary	853	18	Washington	244	9
Fayette	6,143	11	McLean	211	9	Wayne	748	15
Fleming	394	11	Madison	1,397	0	Webster	372	11
Floyd	1,301		Magoffin	502	14		1,302	14
Franklin	814		• Marion	371		Wolfe	280	16
Fulton	234	12	Marshall	501	8	Woodford	560	10
Gallatin	218	10	Martin	470	14			
Garrard	362.	10	Mason	415	10	•		

Student Profile on DARKO DESANCIC

In the midst of civil war, eight years after Tito's death, Darko was born in Bosnia. As trying as those times were for all those in that region, Darko's family probably had more trial than many. Reminiscent of "Romeo and Juliet", Darko's parents were also starcrossed. His mother was Croatian and his father was Serbian.

In order to protect his Croatian wife and half-Croatian child, Darko's father moved them and his wife's family to Germany. In the ensuing seven years, the influx of refugees from the former Yugoslavia to Germany taxed that country's resources so much that the Desancies were told to return to Bosnia or immigrate to Australia or the United States. They chose the United States.

Darko has assimilated into the American culture with ease. His charming personality, quick wit, and deference quickly win over all who have the good fortune of knowing him. He has also used his amazing soccer talents as a bridge between his European life and his new life in the States. While soccer seems to know no ethnic boundaries, opposing teams occasionally harass him by holding up a green poster with the words, "Green Card" written in bold letters. Never seeking ways to be offended, Darko merely laughs at the insinuation. In fact, as one of the Senior Leaders for his school's Freshman Retreat, Darko used that very personal example to help his group of freshmen understand how to effectively handle teasing.

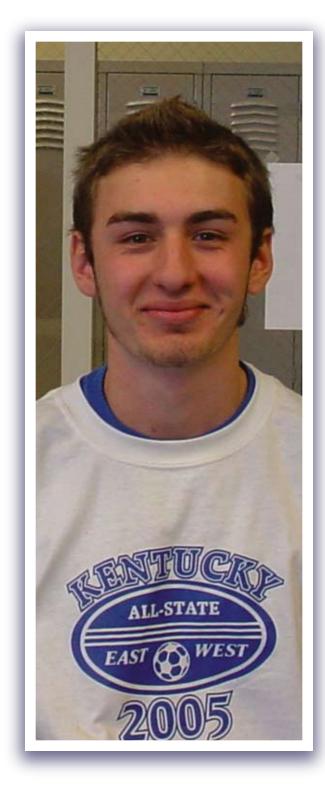
To have experienced so many upheavals in his young life, Darko is unbelievably serene today. He attributes this sense of calm to his mother. He has an unshakable admiration for the woman he credits with "doing anything in her power to give him and his sister a better life." Dad is not without Darko's appreciation. In his words, Darko describes mom as the planner and dad as the one who "makes mom's plans come to life." Together they planned and executed a way for Darko and his sister to have the educational opportunities this nation provides its citizens

A free, appropriate, public education is so ingrained in our culture that it is often taken for granted. Darko's appreciation for the same is a remarkable study in contrasts. To his way of thinking, our system is pretty near perfect. He would like his classes to have more relevance to "real life," however. It seems to him that his school work often exists in isolation, rather than being integrated



and meaningful to life beyond the four walls of his classroom.

Life beyond high school is probably his primary concern at this time. He is torn between the armed services (to take advantage of the Montgomery GI Bill) and seeking the funds through soccer scholarships or other sources to attend a four-year institution. "I just don't want to let my family down," he explains. "They have sacrificed so much for me. I want family here to be proud of me and I want my family still in Europe to be proud of me. I am the last of the Desancic name. I want my life to mean something."







Family & Community

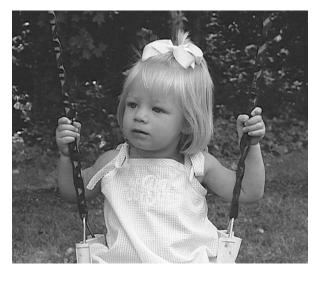
Births to Mothers with No High School Degree

The educational attainment of parents can have a significant impact on outcomes for children. A limited education level often restricts parents' earnings and possibility for forward movement in a career. Among children of parents working full-time, year-round without a high school degree, 73 percent live in low-income families, compared to 43 percent for parents with a high school degree and 15 percent for parents with more than a high school education. Parental education levels impact children in ways beyond basic finances. Children whose parents have greater educational attainment often demonstrate stronger early literacy skills, better achievement in school, positive health outcomes, and more engagement in pro-social activities. ²

Educational attainment also affects the behavior of women during pregnancy. Women with higher educations are less likely to engage in unhealthy behaviors during their pregnancy than women with low educational attainment.³

In Kentucky, 21 percent of all babies born between 2001 and 2003 were born to mothers without a high school degree or equivalent. This translates to 34,233 babies over the three year time period. Compared to the nation in 2002, Kentucky's rate of births to mothers without a high school degree, 21.1 percent, was slightly lower than the national rate, 21.5 percent. Still, 33 of the 50 states showed better rates than Kentucky on this measure.

Of the 34,233 babies born to mothers without a high school degree, 58 percent were born to moms who were also unmarried. For 36 percent of the group, the mothers had no high school degree and were younger than 20 years old. A total of 9,230



babies were born to mothers with the combination of those three factors. Children born to unmarried teen mothers without a high school degree are nearly nine times more likely to be in poverty 8 to 12 years after birth than children born to mothers with none of those risk factors.⁵

Oldham County had the lowest rate of births to mothers without a high school degree at 8 percent. In contrast, more than a third of births were to mothers without a high school degree in Casey, Clay, Crittenden, Harlan, Hart, Knox, Lee, Magoffin, Menifee, Powell, Todd, and Wolfe Counties. Nationally, only about one in three teen mothers who have a baby before completing high school go on to receive a degree. Therefore, the leaders in these counties face a great challenge in engaging and working with young mothers to complete a high school degree after having a baby.

Most Kentucky counties followed the state trend and improved the rate of births to mothers without a high school degree. However, 38 of the 120 counties had a higher rate of births to young women without a degree during 2001 to 2003, compared to 1998 to 2000. Clinton, Gallatin, and Shelby Counties saw an increase of at least 20 percent in the rate.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: All data are based on the mother's county of residence. Births to mothers with a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) are counted with those who have completed high school. For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.

Rate calculation: (number of births to women who are not high school graduates between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000)

(number of births to women who are not high school graduates between 2001–2003 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2001–2003)

Page 34 www.kyyouth.org

The Effects of Parental Education on Income. (2004). New York: National Center for Children in Poverty. Available online at www. nccp.org/media/pei04-text.pdf. Accessed October 2005.

² Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2000). America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Available online at www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/pdf/ac2000/ac00pt1.pdf. Accessed October 2005; Parental education, ChildTrends DataBank Available online at www.childtrendsdatabank.org/indicators/67ParentalEducation.cfm. Accessed October 2005.

³ Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menacker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁴ The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). The Right Start for America's Newborns: City and State Trends, 1990–2002. Available at: http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/rs.cgi?action=profile&area=Kentucky. Accessed October 2005.

^{5 2004} Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. (2004). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

⁶ Maynard, R. (Ed.) (1996). Kids Having Kids: A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing. New York: The Robin Hood Foundation.

Births to mothers who are not high school graduates (number & percent of all live births)

	1998	3-2000	2001	1-2003	•	199	8-2000	2001	1-2003	•	1998	3-2000	200
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Numbe
Kentucky	35,732	22	34,289	21	Grant	258	23	238	21	Meade	201	22	18
Adair	184	28	174	27	Graves	377	25	398	28	Menifee	87	34	8
Allen	192	27	174	25	Grayson	267	27	267	30	• Mercer	169	21	10
Anderson	111	15	101	14	• Green	98	28	87	21	 Metcalfe 	122	30	ç
Ballard	53	19	50	17	Greenup	212	17	208	18	• Monroe	142	31	12
Barren	332	23	374	26	Hancock	72	19	39	13	Montgomery	231	23	20
Bath	125	26	111	24	Hardin	636	14	658	15	Morgan	157	35	12
Bell	373	33	326	29	 Harlan 	439	35	410	35	 Muhlenberg 	311	25	27
Boone	490	12	494	11	 Harrison 	148	21	149	22	• Nelson	282	17	23
Bourbon	155	22	124	18	• Hart	228	33	253	37	• Nicholas	63	21	(
Boyd	321	20	308	17	Henderson	365	20	338	19	Ohio	216	24	20
Boyle	184	19	207	23	Henry	149	23	161	26	Oldham	137	9	13
Bracken	74	22	60	19	 Hickman 	33	22	34	20	• Owen	86	23	3
Breathitt	173	35	169	32	 Hopkins 	438	24	402	24	 Owsley 	80	45	4
Breckinridge	171	25	178	27	Jackson	197	36	166	32	Pendleton	115	20	9
Bullitt	383	17	390	17	Jefferson	5,745	19	5,581	19	Perry	383	31	33
Butler	139	28	131	26	Jessamine	292	18	284	17	Pike	659	27	5
Caldwell	92	22	81	19	 Johnson 	280	29	257	28	• Powell	189	34	20
Calloway	157	15	145	14	• Kenton	1,314	19	1,150	17	• Pulaski	521	25	5-
Campbell	706	18	592	18	Knott	193	32	160	31	Robertson	15	19	
Carlisle	63	31	45	26	Knox	534	39	453	34	Rockcastle	180	30	10
Carroll	113	29	140	32	• Larue	99	20	114	24	• Rowan	171	22	1:
Carter	269	25	225	22	• Laurel	698	30	640	27	• Russell	170	30	1:
Casey	198	33	201	34	• Lawrence	156	28	142	26	• Scott	278	19	27
Christian	820	18	779	17	Lee	94	36	85	35	Shelby	308	22	40
Clark	336	26	285	23	Leslie	138	29	120	29	Simpson	163	24	15
Clay	356	41	337	37	Letcher	241	28	213	25	• Spencer	71	15	
Clinton	106	27	119	32	• Lewis	147	28	98	24	 Taylor 	211	25	17
Crittenden	116	36	99	38	Lincoln	252	27	287	29	• Todd	179	35	19
Cumberland	78	34	76	29	Livingston	57	20	52	19	Trigg	79	19	
Daviess	658	17	690	17	Logan	283	26	228	22	Trimble	70	23	(
Edmonson	81	22	76	19	• Lyon	27	15	29	18	• Union	116	20	10
Elliott	60	29	58	24	• McCracken	466	19	427	18	• Warren	712	20	73
Estill	180	31	174	29	• McCreary	269	41	208	30	• Washington	81	21	
Fayette	1,763	17	2,054	19	McLean	77	18	77	20	Wayne	234	31	22
Fleming	140	27	114	20	Madison	584	20	553	19	Webster	157	29	10
Floyd	528	33	518	32	• Magoffin	204	35	195	36	 Whitley 	472	33	4:
Franklin	368	20	340	19	• Marion	141	19	166	21	• Wolfe	126	39	1:
Fulton	94	30	69	27	Marshall	163		166	19	Woodford	139	16	16
Gallatin	82	24	104	30	Martin	184	32	162	32	•			
Garrard	139	26	109	21	Mason	131	18	113	19	•			

Family & Community

Births to Unmarried Mothers

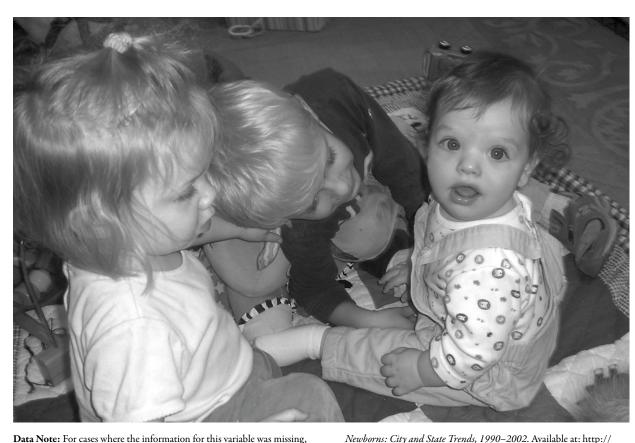
Babies born to unmarried mothers begin life facing greater risks than those born to married parents. Children born to unmarried mothers are also more likely to become a teen parent, have academic problems, and experience "increased levels of depression, stress, anxiety, and aggression." Children born to unmarried mothers often grow up without the emotional and economic support of two parents. For example, the median income for single-mother families in Kentucky in 2000 was less than half that for all families and below the poverty line for a family of four.

Kentucky's rate of births to unmarried mothers continues to grow, increasing from 31 percent between 1998 and 2000 to 33 percent between 2001 and 2003. Still, the rate remains below the national rate. In 2002, Kentucky ranked 24th among the 50 states on this indicator at 33.2 percent, compared to 34.0 percent nationally.⁴

At 19 percent, Oldham County is the only county with a rate below 20 percent. Meanwhile, Carroll, Fulton, and Jefferson Counties have the highest rates, all greater than 40 percent.

Most Kentucky counties followed the state trend with an increase in the percent of births to unmarried women, however, Bracken, Crittenden, Fleming, Green, Lawrence, Nelson, Pendleton, and Taylor Counties saw at least a slight improvement in the rate between the two time periods. In contrast, Carlisle, Owsley, and Woodford Counties saw an increase of at least 40 percent in the rate of births to unmarried mothers.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.



Data Note: For cases where the information for this variable was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of live births.

Rate calculation: (number of births to unmarried women between 1998–2000 * 100) / (total number of live births between 1998–2000) (number of births to unmarried women between 2001–2003 * 100) / (total number of live births between 2001–2003)

October 2005.

www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/rs.cgi?action=profile&area=Kentucky. Accessed

Page 36 www.kyyouth.org

^{1 2005} Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. (2005). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

² Ibid.

^{3 2004} Kentucky KIDS COUNT County Data Book (2004). Louisville, KY: Kentucky Youth Advocates.

⁴ The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). The Right Start for America's

Births to unmarried mothers (number & percent of all live births)

Kentucky 50,194 31 53,733 33 Grant 334 29 368 33 Meade 286 31 Adair 137 21 186 29 Graves 411 27 484 34 Menifee 64 25 Allen 164 23 175 25 Grayson 269 28 286 32 Mercer 229 28 Anderson 150 20 176 25 Green 84 24 93 23 Metcalfe 103 25 Ballard 73 25 91 31 Greenup 288 23 338 29 Monroe 122 26	2001–2003 number Percent 306 33 61 26 249 31 98 27 110 27 305 31 95 21 351 32
Kentucky 50,194 31 53,733 33 Grant 334 29 368 33 Meade 286 31 Adair 137 21 186 29 Graves 411 27 484 34 Menifee 64 25 Allen 164 23 175 25 Grayson 269 28 286 32 Mercer 229 28 Anderson 150 20 176 25 Green 84 24 93 23 Metcalfe 103 25 Ballard 73 25 91 31 Greenup 288 23 338 29 Monroe 122 26	306 33 61 26 249 31 98 27 110 27 305 31 95 21
Adair 137 21 186 29 Graves 411 27 484 34 Menifee 64 25 Allen 164 23 175 25 Grayson 269 28 286 32 Mercer 229 28 Anderson 150 20 176 25 Green 84 24 93 23 Metcalfe 103 25 Ballard 73 25 91 31 Greenup 288 23 338 29 Monroe 122 26	61 26 249 31 98 27 110 27 305 31 95 21
Allen 164 23 175 25 Grayson 269 28 286 32 Mercer 229 28 Anderson 150 20 176 25 Green 84 24 93 23 Metcalfe 103 25 Ballard 73 25 91 31 Greenup 288 23 338 29 Monroe 122 26	249 31 98 27 110 27 305 31 95 21
Anderson 150 20 176 25 • Green 84 24 93 23 • Metcalfe 103 25 Ballard 73 25 91 31 • Greenup 288 23 338 29 • Monroe 122 26	98 27 110 27 305 31 95 21
Ballard 73 25 91 31 Greenup 288 23 338 29 Monroe 122 26	110 27 305 31 95 21
Daliard /5 25 91 51 Greenup 200 25 350 27 Willing 122 20	305 31 95 21
	95 21
Park 100 22 164 21 Hardin 1155 26 1200 20 Margan 92 10	
Bell 345 30 383 34 • Harlan 368 29 373 32 • Muhlenberg 326 26 Boone 886 22 961 22 • Harrison 192 27 247 36 • Nelson 565 34	524 33
Bourbon 252 35 251 36 • Hart 160 23 179 26 • Nicholas 82 27	93 34
Doubloin 252 55 251 50 Hait 100 25 177 20 Nicholas 02 27	
	243 28
Boyle 313 33 304 33 Henry 187 29 227 36 Oldham 253 16	305 19
Bracken 98 30 93 29 • Hickman 40 27 51 30 • Owen 96 25 Breathirt 153 31 191 36 • Hopkins 570 31 580 34 • Oweley 42 24	118 30
171 30 Hopkins 370 31 300 34 Owsiey 42 24	59 34
bleckliffidge 1/9 26 194 29 Jackson 11/ 21 145 28 Fendleton 185 32	176 32
Bullitt 584 27 675 29 Jefferson 11,994 40 12,335 42 Perry 362 30	441 35
Butler 121 24 135 27 • Jessamine 391 23 430 26 • Pike 563 23	572 25
Caldwell 111 27 133 31 • Johnson 239 25 254 28 • Powell 177 31	219 38
Calloway 262 25 285 27 • Kenton 2,336 33 2,356 35 • Pulaski 572 27	653 29
Campbell 1,228 32 1,242 3/ Knott 168 28 168 32 Robertson 25 32	26 37
Carlisle 38 19 46 26 Knox 383 28 429 32 Rockcastle 162 27	180 28
Carroll 156 40 194 44 Larue 129 26 138 29 Rowan 230 29	234 30
Carter 297 27 320 31 • Laurel 572 25 650 28 • Russell 152 26	159 27
Casey 140 23 155 26 Lawrence 150 27 142 25 Scott 379 25	445 27
Christian 1,116 24 1,159 25 Lee 85 32 89 3/ Shelby 413 30	506 33
Clark 394 30 398 32 Leslie 127 27 113 27 Simpson 263 38	252 39
Clay 239 27 296 32 • Letcher 248 28 252 30 • Spencer 99 20	120 23
Clinton 95 24 117 32 • Lewis 147 28 126 31 • Taylor 263 31	249 30
Crittenden 84 26 67 26 Lincoln 252 27 289 30 Todd 120 24	137 26
Cumberland 71 31 85 32 Livingston 71 25 74 27 Trigg 113 27	118 31
Daviess 1,395 36 1,467 37 Logan 333 30 342 34 Trimble 75 24	93 31
Edmonson 82 22 114 29 • Lyon 44 25 47 29 • Union 181 32	217 36
Elliott 48 23 59 24 • McCracken 921 37 907 38 • Warren 1,140 31	1,270 34
Estill 177 31 204 34 McCreary 197 30 210 31 Washington 110 28	131 30
Fayette 3,349 31 3,734 34 McLean 106 25 105 28 Wayne 203 27	207 29
Fleming 156 30 147 26 Madison 794 28 840 29 Webster 172 31	182 32
Floyd 432 27 458 28 • Magoffin 138 24 138 26 • Whitley 395 27	461 30
Franklin 632 34 663 37 • Marion 280 38 301 38 • Wolfe 88 28	111 32
Fulton 132 42 122 47 Marshall 191 21 223 25 Woodford 165 19	258 27
Gallatin 107 31 129 38 Martin 143 25 146 29	
Garrard 123 23 147 28 Mason 259 35 219 37	

Family & Community

Teen Births

Early childbearing presents many challenges to young mothers. Many have not completed high school, and only about one in three go on to receive a high school diploma. The limited educational attainment of many teen mothers reduces employment prospects and earnings potential.

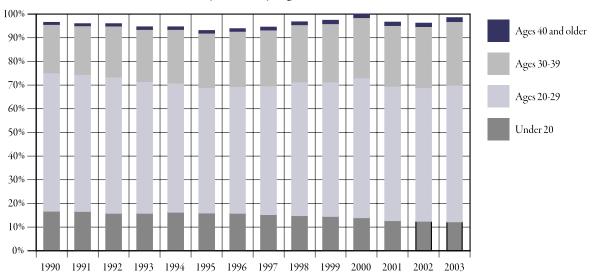
Outcomes for children are also impacted by the age of the mother. Babies born to teen moms face a higher risk of low birthweight and infant death, often live in poverty, are less likely to finish high school, and receive lower levels of cognitive stimulation and emotional support.²

The teen birth rate continued to drop in Kentucky and nationally in 2003 from the recent peak in 1991.³ Kentucky's teen birth rate was 49.6 per 1,000 teens ages 15 to 19, compared to 41.6 nationally. Several factors have contributed to the drop in the teen birth rate, the main one being that fewer teens report ever having sex.⁴ Among those that do have sex, more report the use of contraception the first time they had sex and the most recent time they had sex.⁵

During 2001–2003 in Kentucky, 20,632 babies were born to mothers ages 15 to 19. Of that number, 30 percent were born to mothers ages 15 to 17. Kentucky showed a fairly substantial decrease in the teen birth rate, dropping from 57 per 1,000 to 49 per 1,000. More than three in four counties followed the state trend and saw a decrease in the teen birth rate. However, 21 counties had an increase in the teen birth rate between the two time periods, including Gallatin, Nicholas, Powell, and Washington Counties which all had increases of at least 20 percent.

Teen birth rates in Kentucky counties during 2001–2003 ranged from lows of 18 per 1,000 in

Kentucky Births by Age of Mother 1990–2003



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Oldham County and 23 per 1,000 in Rowan County to rates exceeding 80 per 1,000 in Gallatin, Nicholas, Powell, and Wolfe Counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. Number of female teens from U.S. Census Bureau.

Rate calculation: (average yearly number of births to teens ages 15-19 between 1998-2000*1,000) / (number of female teens ages 15-19 in 2000)

(average yearly number of births to teens ages 15–19 between 2001–2003 * 1,000) / (number of female teens ages 15–19 in 2000)

America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

- 3 Martin, J., Hamilton, B., Sutton, P., Ventura, S., Menacker, F., and Munson, M. (2005). "Births: Final Data for 2003." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 54, no. 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Ibid.

Page 38 www.kyyouth.org

¹ Maynard, R. (Ed.) (1996). Kids Having Kids: A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing. New York: The Robin Hood Foundation.

² Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2005).

Births to teens 15–19 (number & rate per 1,000 girls ages 15–19)

	1998–2000 2001–2003 Number Rate Number Rate		•	1998-	-2000	2001–2003		•	1998-	-2000	2001-	-2		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	
Kentucky	23,993	57	20,632	49	Grant	173	70	168	68	Meade	153	55	123	
Adair	110	56	104	53	Graves	228	63	201	55	Manifoa	62	76	41	
Allen	98	49	92	46	Grayson	163	65	146	59	• Mercer	112	62	96	
Anderson	95	56	89	52	• Green	68	66	47	45	Metcalfe	77	78	55	
Ballard	35	51	29	42	Greenup	175	49	162	46	• Monroe	71	56	66	
Barren	198	52	212	56	• Hancock	59	70	31	37	Montgomery	155	72	157	
Bath	65	63	73	71	Hardin	617	59	521	50	Managa	75	56	70	
ell	210	66	196	61	• Harlan	269	74	208	57	MorganMuhlenberg	218	69	192	
Boone	382	43	291	33	• Harrison	106	57	112	60	Nelson	227	58	168	
Sourbon	90	49	78	43	• Hart	101	53	90	47	• Nicholas	44	67	53	
ovd	228	49	252	54	Henderson	295	62	271	57	Ohio	153	61	127	
oyle	151	52	119	41	Henry	94	64	96	65	01.11	89	19	82	
Bracken	55	65	34	40	Hickman	27	60	22	49	• Oldnam • Owen	55	51	59	
reathitt	90	51	103	59	Hopkins	338	74	250	55	• Owell • Owsley	37	81	26	
Breckinridge	90	47	87	45		102	68	87	58	• Pendleton	92	60	78	
Bullitt	296	46	249	39	Jackson Jefferson	4,012	60	3,289	49	•	216	68	188	
Butler	98	66		49	•				34	Perry Pike	416		344	
			72		• Jessamine	177	40	151		•		60		
Caldwell	73	58	68	54	• Johnson • Kenton	160	62	131	51	PowellPulaski	103	67	133	
Calloway	143	30	120	25	Reliton	886	59	711	47	I uluski	421	79	345	
Campbell	484	50	385	39	Knott	114	50	86	38	Robertson	14	75	5	
Carlisle	36	62	19	33	Knox	322	93	234	68	Rockcastle	113	70	108	
Carroll	69	62	80	72	• Larue	68	48	73	52	• Rowan	106	27	91	
Carter	188	63	159	54	• Laurel	402	73	342	63	• Russell	100	65	88	
Casey	113	73	88	57	Lawrence	111	66	68	41	30011	181	46	163	
Christian	582	85	527	77	Lee	46	57	45	56	Shelby	179	52	186	
Clark	212	65	157	48	Leslie	78	61	62	48	Simpson	131	84	110	
Clay	172	63	168	61	• Letcher	174	63	134	48	• Spencer	59	50	42	
Clinton	62	67	65	70	• Lewis	122	76	73	45	• Taylor	154	58	130	
Crittenden	46	48	40	42	Lincoln	154	68	151	67	Todd	65	54	46	
Cumberland	42	56	39	52	Livingston	39	40	40	41	Trigg	70	64	56	
Daviess	569	56	530	52	Logan	190	67	148	52	Trimble	42	52	32	
Edmonson	69	58	48	40	• Lyon	22	44	21	42	• Union	93	45	83	
Elliott	39	53	39	53	• McCracken	350	56	305	49	• Warren	523	41	433	
Estill	113	68	107	64	McCreary	152	76	129	65	Washington	50	44	60	
ayette	1,137	41	1,014	36	McLean	77	79	50	51	Wayne	131	69	123	
leming	90	66	64	47	 Madison 	387	38	326	32	• Webster	92	60	99	
loyd	294	65	253	56	 Magoffin 	115	73	108	69	 Whitley 	254	60	279	
ranklin	274	58	230	49	Marion	108	58	109	59	• Wolfe	78	97	78	
Fulton	61	72	46	54	Marshall	121	44	120	44	Woodford	81	32	88	
Gallatin	50	67	63	84	Martin	116	78	82	55	• * Rates were not	calculated for	counties		
Garrard	74	52	65	46	Mason	99	66	75	50	with fewer than				

Family & Community

Repeat Births to Teens

Repeat teenage births often compound the challenges faced by teen mothers and their children. Teen mothers who have subsequent births are less likely to receive a high school degree, more likely to live in poverty, and more likely to receive welfare than their counterparts who have only one child during the teen years. The risk of negative outcomes for their children is also higher. Babies born to teen mothers who already have a child are more likely to have a low birthweight child, face poor health outcomes, experience child abuse, and spend time in foster care.²

Several factors which decrease the likelihood of repeat births to teens have been identified. Teen mothers are less likely to have another baby before turning 20 years old if they: are enrolled in gifted classes prior to their first birth, have not dropped out of school, receive a GED or high school diploma, or live on their own with the child or with a parent (but not with a husband, boyfriend, or other adult).³

Because the population is clearly identified and the risks of inaction are significant, communities have a compelling opportunity to work with teen mothers to prevent subsequent births during the teen years. Given the importance of a high school degree, keeping teen mothers in school is a critical component of reducing repeat births.⁴ Other important components include working with teen moms until their child is two years old, using trained professionals, and encouraging teen moms to live with parents or other adults who can provide economic and social support.⁵

Repeat births to teens are not uncommon; nearly one in four teen moms has another child before turning 20 years old. Nationally, 20.5 percent of all births to teens were to teens who were already mothers in



2002.⁷ In Kentucky the rate was 19.6 percent for the same time period. While the percent of repeat births in Kentucky is lower than the national rate, Kentucky's teen birth rate remains higher.

Kentucky's rate of repeat births dropped slightly from 21 percent during 1998–2000 to 20 percent during 2001–2003. Only about half of Kentucky's counties followed that pattern.

Between 2001–2003, fewer than six repeat births occurred in Carlisle, Green, Hancock, Lee, Lyon, Owsley, Robertson, and Trimble Counties. In the

remaining counties for which rates were calculated, the rates ranged from 8 percent in Bath County and 9 percent in Grayson County to 41 percent in Hickman County.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

Data Note: The national data reflect teens ages 10 through 19, but the state and county data reflect teens ages 15–19.

Rate calculation: (number of births to teens ages 15–19 who were already mothers between 1998–2000 * 100) / (number of births to teens ages 15–19 between 1998–2000)

(number of births to teens ages 15–19 who were already mothers between 2001–2003 * 100) / (number of births to teens ages 15–19 between 2001–2003)

Page 40 www.kyyouth.org

¹ Dallard, C. (2000). "Reviving Interest in Policies and Programs to Help Teens Prevent Repeat Births." *The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy*, vol. 3, no. 3.

² Ibid.

³ Manlove, J., Mariner, C., and Romano, A. (1998). Postponing second teen births in the 1990s: Longitudinal analyses of national data. Washington, DC: Child Trends.

⁴ Science Says: Another Chance: Preventing Additional Births to Teen Mothers. (2004). Available online at www.teenpregnancy.org/works/ pdf/AnotherChance.pdf. Accessed October 2005.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2005). The Right Start for America's Newborns: City and State Trends, 1990–2002. Available at: http:// www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/rs.cgi?action=profile&area=Kentucky. Accessed October 2005.

Repeat births to teens 15–19 (number & percent of all births to teens ages 15–19)

	1998	3-2000	2001	-2003	•		1998	3-2000	2001	-2003	•	1998	3-2000	2001	-2003
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	5,087	21	4,103	20	•	Grant	29	17	27	16	• Meade	32	21	24	20
Adair	19	17	21	20	•	Graves	48	21	42	21	Manifea	12	19	9	22
Allen	24	24	12	13	•	Grayson	28	17	13	9	• Mercer	16	14	16	17
Anderson	18	19	17	19	•	Green	16	24	5	*	Metcalfe	14	18	7	13
Ballard	9	26	7	24	•	Greenup	32	18	26	16	• Monroe	9	13	11	17
Barren	37	19	40	19	•	Hancock	15	25	3	*	Montgomery	26	17	28	18
Bath	16	25	6	8	•	Hardin	116	19	80	15	Morgan	19	25	16	23
Bell	41	20	56	29	•	Harlan	64	24	43	21	 Muhlenberg 	47	22	38	20
Boone	64	17	49	17	•	Harrison	19	18	18	16	• Nelson	41	18	28	17
Bourbon	19	21	17	22	•	Hart	18	18	12	13	• Nicholas	8	18	12	23
Boyd	48	21	50	20	•	Henderson	70	24	43	16	Ohio	35	23	21	17
Boyle	34	23	19	16	•	Henry	19	20	11	11	Oldham	15	17	11	13
Bracken	8	15	7	21	•	Hickman	10	37	9	41	Owen	9	16	9	15
Breathitt	22	24	17	17	•	Hopkins	75	22	50	20	• Owsley	10	27	3	*
Breckinridge	11	12	11	13	•	Jackson	27	26	15	17	Pendleton	16	17	16	21
Bullitt	58	20	39	16	•	Jefferson	937	23	714	22	Derry	47	22	35	19
Butler	14	14	16	22	•	Jessamine	48	27	26	17	Pike	88	21	67	19
Caldwell	14	19	14	21		Johnson	27	17	26	20	• Powell	24	23	27	20
Calloway	25	17	19	16	•	Kenton	186	21	157	22	• Pulaski	99	24	67	19
Campbell	106	22	88	23	•	Knott	18	16	12	14	Robertson	3	*	1	*
Carlisle	14	39	5	*	•	Knox	85	26	53	23	Rockcastle	31	27	24	22
Carroll	12	17	16	20	•	Larue	15	22	17	23	Rowan	24	23	14	15
Carter	38	20	28	18	•	Laurel	87	22	76	22	Russell	15	15	21	24
Casey	20	18	25	28	•	Lawrence	20	18	14	21	• Scott	34	19	35	21
Christian	158	27	132	25	•	Lee	9	20	4	*	• Shelby	40	22	39	21
Clark	51	24	27	17	•	Leslie	10	13	10	16	Simpson	35	27	29	26
Clay	40	23	28	17		Letcher	35	20	25	19	Spencer	10	17	7	17
Clinton	4	*	13	20	•	Lewis	26	21	16	22	• Taylor	27	18	25	19
Crittenden	10	22	8	20	•	Lincoln	34	22	36	24	• Todd	13	20	10	22
Cumberland	6	14	10	26	•	Livingston	2	*	7	18	Trigg	18	26	11	20
Daviess	112	20	122	23	•	Logan	39	21	32	22	Trimble	4	*	5	*
Edmonson	9	13	11	23	•	Lyon	2	*	4	*	Union	15	16	14	17
Elliott	9	23	9	23	•	McCracken	70	20	74	24	• Warren	123	24	94	22
Estill	21	19	22	21	•	McCreary	40	26	32	25	• Washington	10	20	11	18
Fayette	240	21	192	19	•	McLean	17	22	16	32	Wayne	22	17	23	19
Fleming	23	26	13	20	•	Madison	83	21	65	20	Webster	24	26	16	16
Floyd	60	20	45	18	•	Magoffin	14	12	25	23	Whitley	53	21	50	18
Franklin	60	22	46	20	•	Marion	23	21	17	16	• Wolfe	22	28	20	26
Fulton	14	23	6	13	•	Marshall	16	13	16	13	Woodford	17	21	11	13
Gallatin	9	18	13	21	•	Martin	22	19	19	23	* Rates were not	calculated for	or counties		
Garrard	11	15	20	31	•	Mason	21	21	12	16	with fewer that				

Family & Community

Child Population

In 2004, Kentucky was home to 993,696 children under age 18—one quarter of the state population. These figures have changed very little since 2000. While the state total population grew 2.6 percent from 2000 to 2004, the number of Kentucky children actually decreased by 1,122. Within the child population, the youngest, under age 5, increased in number by 6,308 or 2.4 percent, while school-age children ages 5–17 decreased by 7,430 or 1.0 percent. The racial composition of Kentucky children has been fairly stable—88 percent white, 9 percent black, and 3 percent made up of other races including Asians, American Indians, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. In the previous decade, the number of Kentucky children grew modestly by 37,000—a growth rate of 3.9 percent—less than half of the growth rate for the total population.

The most notable demographic change in recent years for Kentucky's children has been in their ethnic composition—specifically, the increase in Hispanic or Latino children. Population estimates, which likely undercount the number of Hispanic residents, show that the state total Hispanic population increased by 17,000 or 28.6 percent from 2000 to 2004. Because the non-Hispanic population grew only 2.2 percent, the Hispanic share of the state total population rose from 1.5 percent to 1.9 percent. Population estimates reveal that the number of Hispanic children has also increased significantly during the period. The number of Hispanic children grew by 19.7 percent for children ages 0-4 and by 29.7 percent for children ages 5–17. The numbers of non-Hispanic children decreased by -0.2 percent for ages 0-4 and by -2.6 percent for ages 5-17.



In slightly more than half of Kentucky's counties, the number of children under age 18 decreased from 2000 to 2004. The largest decreases in number were in Campbell (-1,450), Kenton (-1,400), Pike (-1,231), Hardin (-1,040), and Harlan (-664). In terms of percent change, the largest decreases were in Leslie (-13.7 percent), Lee (-12.0 percent), Crittenden (-10.6 percent), Magoffin (-10.4 percent), and Breathitt (-10.2 percent). In contrast, several counties saw significant increases in the number of children. Such population growth impacts services needed for children, such as educational dollars and child care slots. The number

of children has increased the most in Boone (3,511), Scott (1,330), Madison (1,060), Oldham (1,033), Warren (996), and Shelby (992). Percent change has been largest in Spencer (23.9 percent), Scott (15.3 percent), Boone (14.2 percent), Shelby (11.8 percent), and Lincoln (10.1 percent).

Data Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. **Data Note:** The data reflect post-census estimates of the population by age, produced by the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. Census Bureau estimates of the total population as of July 1, 2004 were broken down by age and sex by the cohort-component method using recorded birth and death data and historical estimates of net migration.

Page 42 www.kyyouth.org

Population Estimates

Remucky 94,818 26,901 93,996 27,209 Cranc 6,225 1,788 7,400 1,976 Meade 7,839 2,299 8,026 1,827 Meade 7,839 1,049 Craves 9,068 2,447 9,083 2,471 Meade 7,839 2,299 8,026 1,827 Meade 7,839 1,040 Meade 7,839 2,299 8,026 1,827 Meade 7,839 1,040 Meade 7,839 2,299 8,026 1,827 Meade 7,839 2,299 1,337 Meade 7,839 1,295 Meade 7,839 2,299 1,337 Meade 7,839 1,295 Meade 7,839 2,299 1,337 Meade 7,839 1,295 Meade 7,295		20	000	20	004	•		20	000	20	004	•		20	000	20	004
Renucley 994,818 265,901 993,606 272,209 Grant 6425 1,788 7,040 1,976 Mende 7,839 2,299 8,026 1,827 Adair 4,053 1,047 3,945 1,049 Grave 9,068 2,447 9,083 2,471 Menifee 1,634 383 1,611 410						•						•					
Adair 4,093 1,047 3,945 1,049 Graves 9,068 2,447 9,083 2,471 Memfree 5,387 3,399 1,049 333 1,611 410 Anderson 5,077 1,429 5,114 1,239 Green 2,614 620 2,624 670 Mercale 2,471 638 2,259 70 Ballard 1,911 501 1,870 467 Greenup 8,699 2,141 8,610 2,112 Morroe 2,811 7,38 2,529 6,70 Barren 9,210 2,432 9,227 2,485 Harcine 2,241 5,98 2,310 603 Morroe 2,811 7,58 1,909 6,615 1,579 5,941 1,727 1,812	Vantualar					•	Crant				0	•	Maada				
Aleface Alef		-	•	•		•		•	-	-	-	•		-	•		-
Ballard 1911 501 1,870 467 670						•						•					
Ballard 1,911 501 1,870 447 Screup 8,699 2,141 8,610 2,112 Monroe 2,811 738 2,750 7,10 Barren 2,210 2,323 9,227 2,435 Hancok 2,241 5,98 2,310 6,38 Monroemery 5,615 1,579 5,941 1,727 Bath 2,678 733 2,885 807 Hardin 25,963 6,739 24,923 6,898 Morgam 3,118 747 2,952 741 Belli 7,229 1,826 6,776 1,801 Hardin 25,963 6,739 24,923 6,898 Morgam 3,118 747 2,952 741 Bonoro 24,644 6,849 28,155 7,897 Harrison 4,497 1,103 4,604 4,538 1,177 Nicholas 1,608 425 1,662 274 Boyd 10,840 2,727 10,357 2,766 Henderson 1,043 2,866 10,789 2,983 0,100 5,791 4,139 5,595 1,489 Boyde 6,276 1,545 6,331 1,572 Henry 3,820 1,017 3,989 1,152 Bracken 2,115 550 2,145 531 Hickman 1,162 238 1,060 2,76 0,000 2,76 Bracken 2,115 550 2,145 531 Hickman 1,162 238 1,060 2,76 0,000 Bracken 3,288 817 3,128 841 Jessamine 10,300 2,876 10,813 2,844 Buller 3,288 817 3,128 841 Jessamine 10,300 2,876 10,813 2,844 Buller 2,277 7,16 2,766 687 5,600 6,783 4,775 Calloway 6,406 1,676 6,474 1,729 Knott 4,319 1,050 3,989 1,152 Carrolle 2,570 676 2,665 769 Carrolle 2,570 676 2,665 769 1,470 1		•				_	•	•	•						•	•	
Barten 9,210 2,432 9,227 2,435 Hancock 2,241 5,98 2,310 603 Montgomery 5,615 1,579 5,941 1,727 Bath 2,678 7,33 2,885 807 Hardin 25,963 6,393 2,4923 Morgan 3,118 747 2,952 7,633 1,490 Boone 24,644 6,849 2,8155 7,807 Harrison 4,497 1,130 4,604 1,245 Ncision 10,327 2,769 10,625 2,818 Boyle 6,276 1,545 6,331 1,572 Hendreson 11,043 2,866 10,789 2,983 Ohio 5,704 1,439 5,595 1,489 Breathir 4,115 590 2,445 531 Hendreson 11,042 2,83 1,060 276 Owen 2,694 641 2,994 729 Breathir 4,105 940 3,688 852 Hopkins 11,420 2,831 1,06						•											
Bath 2,678 733 2,885 807 Hardin 25,963 6,739 24,923 6,898 Morgan 3,118 747 2,952 741						•			-			•				•	
Bell						•											***
Bonch 24,644 6,849 28,155 7,807 Harrison 4,497 1,130 4,604 1,245 Nicholas 1,060 2,766 1,045 1,045 1,049 1,048 1,146 4,538 1,117 Nicholas 1,608 42,5 1,662 4,74 4,74 1,048 1,146 4,538 1,177 Nicholas 1,608 42,5 1,662 4,74 4,74 1,048 1,146 4,538 1,177 Nicholas 1,608 42,5 1,662 4,74 4,74 1,048 1,046 1,044 1,045 1,04				•		•						-					
Boych Agric Boych Boych Agric Boych Boyc						•											
Boyd 10,840 2,726 10,357 2,766 Henderson 11,043 2,866 10,789 2,983 Ohio 5,704 1,439 5,595 1,489 Boyd 6,276 1,545 6,331 1,572 Henry 3,820 1,017 3,989 1,152 Olcham 12,644 3,036 13,677 3,106 Bracken 2,115 550 2,145 531 Hickman 1,162 283 1,000 276 Owen 2,694 641 2,904 729 Breathirt 4,106 940 3,688 852 Hopkins 1,1240 2,844 10,891 2,881 Owelcy 1,194 268 1,129 286 Breckinridge 4,647 1,182 4,674 1,206 Jackson 3,516 893 3,435 876 Pendleton 4,048 971 4,188 987 Buller 3,288 817 3,128 841 Jessamine 10,300 2,876 10,813 2,844 Buller 3,288 817 3,128 841 Jessamine 10,300 2,876 10,813 2,844 Calibural 2,927 716 2,766 687 Johnson 5,628 1,437 5,579 1,571 Calloway 6,406 1,676 6,474 1,729 Kenton 39,899 11,061 Campbell 22,717 6,128 2,1267 5,620 Knott 4,319 1,053 3,966 221 Carroll 2,570 676 2,665 769 Larue 3,348 845 3,236 848 Carroll 2,570 676 2,665 769 Larue 3,348 845 3,236 848 Clay 6,346 7,129 2,383 1,102 Carlisle 1,251 318 1,159 310 Knox 8,324 2,244 8,194 2,242 Carloll 2,570 676 2,665 769 Larue 3,348 845 3,236 848 Clay 6,323 2,149 8,129 2,117 Leslie 3,051 758 2,633 688 Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,443 Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,443 Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,443 Clarberland 1,689 40,30 60,77 Clinton 2,184 608 2,093 607 Clartereden 2,178 509 1,946 455 Clintereden 2,788 509 1,946 455 Clintereden		•												** *		, ,	
Boyle 6.276 1,545 6.331 1,572 Henry 3,820 1,017 3,989 1,152 Oldham 12,644 3,036 13,677 3,106 3,068 817 3,106 276 Owen 2,694 641 2,904 729 3,068 817 3,068 818 3,068 3,068 818 3,068						•											
Bracken 2,115 550 2,145 531 Hickman 1,162 283 1,060 276 Owen 2,694 641 2,904 729	•			•		•				***		•			•	•	
Breaklitt 4,106 960 3,688 852 Hopkins 11,240 2,844 10,891 2,881 Owsley 1,194 268 1,129 286 Breckinridge 4,647 1,182 4,674 1,206 Jackson 3,516 893 3,435 876 Pendleton 4,084 971 4,158 987 988 988 1,022 Lawrence 3,936 913 3,495 915 1,061 2,242 7,161 1,717 6,650 1,984 1,0	·					•						•					
Breckinridge 4,647 1,182 4,674 1,206 Jackson 3,516 893 3,435 876 Pendleton 4,084 971 4,158 987						•		-									
Bullitt 16,640 4,439 16,738 4,074 1,206 1,948 1,185 1,948 1,185 1,948 1,185 1,948 1,185 1,948 1,185						•	•						,				
Butler 3,288 817 3,128 841 Jessamine 10,300 2,876 10,813 2,844 Pike 16,285 4,174 15,054 3,738 Caldwell 2,927 716 2,766 687 Johnson 5,628 1,437 5,579 1,571 Powell 3,524 900 3,502 947	U	•		•	•	•	-	•		-		•		-		•	
Caldwell 2,927 716 2,766 687 Johnson 5,628 1,437 5,579 1,571 Powell 3,524 900 3,502 947 Calloway 6,406 1,676 6,474 1,729 Kenton 39,899 11,085 38,499 11,061 Pulaski 13,156 3,317 13,437 3,713 Campbell 22,717 6,128 21,267 5,620 Knot 4,319 1,053 3,966 921 Robertson 539 124 562 129 Carrisile 1,251 318 1,159 310 Knox 8,324 2,244 8,194 2,242 Rockcastle 4,054 993 3,877 1,300 Carreol 2,570 676 2,665 769 Larue 3,348 845 3,236 848 Rowan 4,475 1,204 4,492 1,259 Carter 6,583 1,719 6,460 1,740 Laurence 3,936 913 3,892						•	2					•	,				
Calloway 6,406 1,676 6,474 1,729 Kenton 39,899 11,085 38,499 11,061 Pulaski 13,156 3,317 13,437 3,713 Campbell 22,717 6,128 21,267 5,620 Knott 4,319 1,053 3,966 921 Robertson 539 124 562 129 Carlisle 1,251 318 1,159 310 Knox 8,324 2,244 8,194 2,242 Robertson 539 124 562 129 Carroll 2,570 676 2,665 769 Laure 3,348 845 3,236 848 Rowan 4,475 1,204 4,492 1,259 Carter 6,583 1,719 6,460 1,740 Laurel 13,401 3,738 13,908 3,896 Russell 3,675 896 3,646 973 Carter 8,223 2,149 8,129 2,117 Leslie 3,051 758 2,633				•		•			-	-	•	•		-	•		
Campbell 22,717 6,128 21,267 5,620 Knott 4,319 1,053 3,966 921 Robertson 539 124 562 129						•	-										
Carlisle 1,251 318 1,159 310 Knox 8,324 2,244 8,194 2,242 Rockcastle 4,054 993 3,877 1,030 Cartorll 2,570 676 2,665 769 Larue 3,348 845 3,236 848 Rowan 4,475 1,204 4,492 1,259 Carter 6,583 1,719 6,460 1,740 Laurel 13,401 3,738 13,908 3,896 Russell 3,675 896 3,646 973 Christian 20,459 7,129 20,612 7,033 Lee 1,797 411 1,582 401 Shelby 8,391 2,288 9,383 2,691 Clark 8,223 2,149 8,129 2,117 Leslie 3,051 758 2,633 688 Simpson 4,305 1,228 4,329 1,128 Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,444 Lether 5,996 1,434 5,445 <t< td=""><td></td><td>6,406</td><td>1,676</td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td>11,085</td><td></td><td>,</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		6,406	1,676			•			11,085		,	•					
Carrisle 1,251 318 1,159 310 Knox 8,324 2,244 8,194 2,242 Rockcastle 4,054 993 3,877 1,030 Carroll 2,570 676 2,665 769 Larue 3,348 845 3,236 848 Rockcastle 4,054 993 3,877 1,030 Carrer 6,583 1,719 6,460 1,740 Laurel 13,401 3,738 13,908 3,896 Russell 3,675 896 3,646 973 Casey 3,786 972 3,838 1,022 Lewrence 3,936 913 3,892 963 Scott 8,685 2,517 10,015 2,867 Clark 8,223 2,149 8,129 2,117 Leslie 3,051 758 2,633 688 Simpson 4,305 1,228 4,329 1,128 Clark 8,223 1,1349 5,738 1,443 Levis 3,570 898 3,254	_	22,717	6,128	21,267	5,620		Knott	4,319	1,053	3,966		•	Robertson			562	129
Carter 6,583 1,719 6,460 1,740 Laurel 13,401 3,738 13,908 3,896 Russell 3,675 896 3,646 973 Casey 3,786 972 3,838 1,022 Lawrence 3,936 913 3,892 963 Scott 8,685 2,517 10,015 2,867 Christian 20,459 7,129 20,612 7,033 Lee 1,797 411 1,582 401 Shelby 8,685 2,517 10,015 2,867 Clark 8,223 2,149 8,129 2,117 Leslie 3,051 758 2,633 688 Simpson 4,305 1,228 4,329 1,128 Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,443 Letcher 5,996 1,434 5,445 1,379 Spencer 3,171 854 3,930 1,027 Clinton 2,188 509 1,946 455 Lincoln 5,997 1,580 6,603				•		•	Knox		•			•	Rockcastle		993	•	
Casey 3,786 972 3,838 1,022 Lawrence 3,936 913 3,892 963 Scott 8,685 2,517 10,015 2,867 Christian 20,459 7,129 20,612 7,033 Lee 1,797 411 1,582 401 Shelby 8,391 2,288 9,383 2,691 Clark 8,223 2,149 8,122 2,117 Leslie 3,051 758 2,633 688 Simpson 4,305 1,228 4,329 1,128 Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,443 Letcher 5,996 1,434 5,445 1,379 Spencer 3,171 854 3,930 1,027 Clinton 2,184 608 2,093 607 Lewis 3,570 898 3,254 774 Taylor 5,365 1,387 5,225 1,398 Crittenden 2,178 509 1,946 455 Lincoln 5,997 1,580 6,603 <td< td=""><td>Carroll</td><td>2,570</td><td>676</td><td>2,665</td><td>769</td><td>•</td><td>Larue</td><td>3,348</td><td>845</td><td>3,236</td><td>848</td><td>•</td><td>Rowan</td><td>4,475</td><td>1,204</td><td>4,492</td><td>1,259</td></td<>	Carroll	2,570	676	2,665	769	•	Larue	3,348	845	3,236	848	•	Rowan	4,475	1,204	4,492	1,259
Christian 20,459 7,129 20,612 7,033 Lee 1,797 411 1,582 401 Shelby 8,391 2,288 9,383 2,691	Carter	6,583	1,719	6,460	1,740	•	Laurel		3,738	13,908		•	Russell	3,675	896	3,646	973
Clark 8,223 2,149 8,129 2,117 Leslie 3,051 758 2,633 688 Simpson 4,305 1,228 4,329 1,128 Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,443 Letcher 5,996 1,434 5,445 1,379 Spencer 3,171 854 3,930 1,027 Clinton 2,184 608 2,093 607 Lewis 3,570 898 3,254 774 Taylor 5,365 1,387 5,225 1,398 Crittenden 2,178 509 1,946 455 Lincoln 5,997 1,580 6,603 1,764 Taylor 5,365 1,387 5,225 1,398 Cumberland 1,689 403 1,632 427 Livingston 2,188 515 2,059 479 Trigg 2,886 737 2,970 720 Daviess 23,620 6,171 23,206 6,497 Logan 6,825 1,818 6,994 1,830 Trimble 2,145 548 2,346 557 Edmonson 2,745 698 2,773 669 Lyon 1,275 304 1,200 268 Union 3,957 975 3,880 968 Elliott 1,712 436 1,689 426 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCreary 4,729 1,152 4,439 1,079 Washington 2,757 635 2,884 752 Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 Wayne 5,049 1,334 4,833 1,211 Fleming 3,500 918 3,769 995 Madison 15,512 4,505 16,572 4,845 Webster 3,406 851 3,359 915 Floyd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198 872 Whitley 9,245 2,277 9,650 2,635 Falkin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 Marshall 6,560 1,552 6,453 1,595 Gallatin 2,247 591 2,389 582 Martin 3,539 886 3,222 842	Casey	3,786	972	3,838		•	Lawrence	3,936	913	3,892	963				2,517	10,015	
Clay 6,232 1,394 5,738 1,443 Letcher 5,996 1,434 5,445 1,379 Spencer 3,171 854 3,930 1,027 Clinton 2,184 608 2,093 607 Lewis 3,570 898 3,254 774 Taylor 5,365 1,387 5,225 1,398 Crittenden 2,178 509 1,946 455 Lincoln 5,997 1,580 6,603 1,764 Todd 3,183 893 3,119 860 Cumberland 1,689 403 1,632 427 Logan 6,825 1,818 6,994 1,830 Trimble 2,145 548 2,346 557 Edmonson 2,745 698 2,773 669 Lyon 1,275 304 1,200 268 Union 3,957 975 3,880 968 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967	Christian	20,459	7,129	20,612	7,033	•	Lee	1,797	411	1,582	401	•	Shelby	8,391	2,288	9,383	2,691
Clinton 2,184 608 2,093 607 Lewis 3,570 898 3,254 774 Taylor 5,365 1,387 5,225 1,398 Crittenden 2,178 509 1,946 455 Lincoln 5,997 1,580 6,603 1,764 Todd 3,183 893 3,119 860 Cumberland 1,689 403 1,632 427 Livingston 2,188 515 2,059 479 Trigg 2,886 737 2,970 720 Daviess 23,620 6,171 23,206 6,497 Logan 6,825 1,818 6,994 1,830 Trimble 2,145 548 2,346 557 Edmonson 2,745 698 2,773 669 Lyon 1,275 304 1,200 268 Union 3,957 975 3,880 968 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967	Clark	8,223	2,149	8,129	2,117	•	Leslie	3,051	758	2,633	688	•	Simpson	4,305	1,228	4,329	1,128
Crittenden 2,178 509 1,946 455 Lincoln 5,997 1,580 6,603 1,764 Todd 3,183 893 3,119 860 Cumberland 1,689 403 1,632 427 Livingston 2,188 515 2,059 479 Trigg 2,886 737 2,970 720 Daviess 23,620 6,171 23,206 6,497 Logan 6,825 1,818 6,994 1,830 Trimble 2,145 548 2,346 557 Edmonson 2,745 698 2,773 669 Lyon 1,275 304 1,200 268 Union 3,957 975 3,880 968 Elliott 1,712 436 1,689 426 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967 Warren 21,398 5,935 22,394 6,306 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCreary 4,729 1,152 4,439 1	Clay	6,232	1,394		1,443	•	Letcher	5,996	1,434	5,445	1,379	•	Spencer		854	3,930	1,027
Cumberland 1,689 403 1,632 427 Daviess 23,620 6,171 23,206 6,497 Edmonson 2,745 698 2,773 669 Elliott 1,712 436 1,689 426 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCreary 4,729 1,152 4,439 1,079 Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 Fleming 3,500 918 3,769 995 Madison 15,512 4,505 16,572 4,845 Marion 4,596 1,216 4,762 1,332 Wolfe 1,831 470 1,907 584 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Marchall 6,560 1,532 6,453 1,595 Martin 3,539 886 3,222 842 Livingston 2,188 515 2,059 479 Trigg 2,886 737 2,970 720 Trigg 2,886 737 72 Trigg 2,886 737 73 76 Trigg 2,886 737 72 Trigg 2,886 737 73 76 Trigg 2,886 737 73 76 Trigg 2,886 737 76 Trig	Clinton	2,184	608	2,093	607	•	Lewis	3,570	898	3,254	774	•	Taylor	5,365	1,387	5,225	1,398
Daviess 23,620 6,171 23,206 6,497 Logan 6,825 1,818 6,994 1,830 Trimble 2,145 548 2,346 557 Edmonson 2,745 698 2,773 669 Lyon 1,275 304 1,200 268 Union 3,957 975 3,880 968 Elliott 1,712 436 1,689 426 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967 Warren 21,398 5,935 22,394 6,306 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCreary 4,729 1,152 4,439 1,079 Washington 2,757 635 2,884 752 Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 Wayne 5,049 1,334 4,833 1,211 Flowd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198	Crittenden	2,178	509	1,946	455	•	Lincoln	5,997	1,580	6,603	1,764	•		3,183	893	3,119	860
Daviess 23,620 6,171 23,206 6,497 Logan 6,825 1,818 6,994 1,830 Trimble 2,145 548 2,346 557 Edmonson 2,745 698 2,773 669 Lyon 1,275 304 1,200 268 Union 3,957 975 3,880 968 Elliott 1,712 436 1,689 426 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967 Warren 21,398 5,935 22,394 6,306 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCreary 4,729 1,152 4,439 1,079 Washington 2,757 635 2,884 752 Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 Wayne 5,049 1,334 4,833 1,211 Flowd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198	Cumberland	1,689	403	1,632	427	•	Livingston	2,188	515	2,059	479	•	Trigg	2,886	737	2,970	720
Elliott 1,712 436 1,689 426 Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 Fleming 3,500 918 3,769 995 Floyd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Franklin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Gallatin 2,247 591 2,389 582 McCracken 15,315 3,984 14,665 3,967 Warren 21,398 5,935 22,394 6,306 Warren 21,398 5,935 22,39	Daviess	23,620	6,171	23,206	6,497		Logan	6,825	1,818	6,994	1,830	•		2,145	548	2,346	557
Estill 3,697 922 3,538 940 McCreary 4,729 1,152 4,439 1,079 Washington 2,757 635 2,884 752 Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 Wayne 5,049 1,334 4,833 1,211 Fleming 3,500 918 3,769 995 Madison 15,512 4,505 16,572 4,845 Webster 3,406 851 3,359 915 Floyd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198 872 Whitley 9,245 2,277 9,650 2,635 Franklin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 Marion 4,596 1,216 4,762 1,332 Wolfe 1,831 470 1,907 584 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Martin 3,539 886 3,222	Edmonson	2,745	698	2,773	669	•	Lyon	1,275	304	1,200	268	•	Union	3,957	975	3,880	968
Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 Wayne 5,049 1,334 4,833 1,211 Fleming 3,500 918 3,769 995 Madison 15,512 4,505 16,572 4,845 Webster 3,406 851 3,359 915 Floyd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198 872 Whitley 9,245 2,277 9,650 2,635 Franklin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 Marion 4,596 1,216 4,762 1,332 Wolfe 1,831 470 1,907 584 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Marion 3,539 886 3,222 842 Woodford 5,891 1,450 5,779 1,567	Elliott	1,712	436	1,689	426	•	McCracken	15,315	3,984	14,665	3,967	•	Warren	21,398	5,935	22,394	6,306
Fayette 55,533 16,146 55,886 17,376 McLean 2,405 653 2,484 684 Wayne 5,049 1,334 4,833 1,211 Fleming 3,500 918 3,769 995 Madison 15,512 4,505 16,572 4,845 Webster 3,406 851 3,359 915 Floyd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198 872 Whitley 9,245 2,277 9,650 2,635 Franklin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 Marion 4,596 1,216 4,762 1,332 Wolfe 1,831 470 1,907 584 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Marion 3,539 886 3,222 842 Woodford 5,891 1,450 5,779 1,567	Estill	3,697	922	3,538	940	•	McCreary	4,729	1,152	4,439	1,079	•	Washington	2,757	635	2,884	752
Fleming 3,500 918 3,769 995 Madison 15,512 4,505 16,572 4,845 Webster 3,406 851 3,359 915 Floyd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198 872 Whitley 9,245 2,277 9,650 2,635 Franklin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 Marion 4,596 1,216 4,762 1,332 Wolfe 1,831 470 1,907 584 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Marshall 6,560 1,532 6,453 1,595 Woodford 5,891 1,450 5,779 1,567 Gallatin 2,247 591 2,389 582 Martin 3,539 886 3,222 842 Woodford 5,891 1,450 5,779 1,567	Fayette	55,533	16,146	55,886	17,376	•		2,405	653	2,484	684		_	5,049	1,334	4,833	1,211
Floyd 10,034 2,508 9,591 2,595 • Magoffin 3,570 939 3,198 872 • Whitley 9,245 2,277 9,650 2,635 Franklin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 • Marion 4,596 1,216 4,762 1,332 • Wolfe 1,831 470 1,907 584 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 • Marshall 6,560 1,532 6,453 1,595 Gallatin 2,247 591 2,389 582 • Martin 3,539 886 3,222 842	Fleming	3,500		3,769	995	•	Madison	15,512	4,505	16,572		_	Webster	3,406	851	3,359	915
Franklin 10,776 2,899 10,571 2,986 Marion 4,596 1,216 4,762 1,332 Wolfe 1,831 470 1,907 584 Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Marshall 6,560 1,532 6,453 1,595 Woodford 5,891 1,450 5,779 1,567 Gallatin 2,247 591 2,389 582 Martin 3,539 886 3,222 842 Woodford 5,891 1,450 5,779 1,567						•	Magoffin						Whitley				
Fulton 1,928 503 1,859 445 Marshall 6,560 1,532 6,453 1,595 Gallatin 2,247 591 2,389 582 Martin 3,539 886 3,222 842 Woodford 5,891 1,450 5,779 1,567	•			•		•	0			-		•	•	-			-
Gallatin 2,247 591 2,389 582 Martin 3,539 886 3,222 842				** :		•						•				**	
		-		•		•						•					, , ,
						•						•					

Student Profile on LISA FOWLER

Lisa Fowler, 17, is like many high school seniors. She is narrowing down her list of possible colleges to attend and is considering a career in nursing.

But she didn't take a typical path to this point in her life. Lisa has survived two bouts of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), chemotherapy, radiation treatments, and a bone marrow transplant. She's learned a few things through her experiences, one of which is not to give up, no matter how tough things might seem. "You will beat it," Lisa said.

Lisa was a third grader when she was diagnosed with cancer. Her third grade teacher, Pam Marks, remembers her as a quiet, timid student who always made a good effort on her work. Back then, Lisa didn't really understand what was happening to her. That's when she started three years of chemotherapy. "I was in and out of the third grade that year," she said. "And whenever I was there, I had no hair."

She missed school for months at a time to recover from her treatments. During those absences, Marks visited Lisa at home to teach her lessons. The work they did depended on how Lisa felt that day. "Our sessions got cancelled or postponed periodically if Lisa had to postpone a treatment or if her blood count was down," Marks said. "But, I don't think she ever cancelled because she felt bad."

After three years of treatments, the doctors found Lisa to be cancer free. "I was happy," she said, "and my momma was, too." For two years, regular check-ups showed she was in remission. "Life was almost back to normal," she said. "Then it came back." During the last few weeks of her seventh grade year, Lisa started having pain in her legs again. She knew exactly what it was, and she knew what it meant.

She went through two more years of treatments, which included both chemical and radiation therapy. Eventually, the doctors decided to go ahead with a bone marrow transplant during Lisa's freshman year in high school. Lisa attended classes until late October, when she checked into the hospital. She endured two weeks of full-body radiation to kill all of her bone marrow before the procedure. She received bone marrow from her brother, Jeff, on November 6, 2002.

As in the third grade, Lisa missed months of school while she was recuperating. During that time, David Hamilton, who Lisa said was her favorite teacher, visited twice a week to tutor her. Even though Lisa was always connected to various tubes and wires when he went to see her, he said she was like a soldier, always pushing on with her work.

Three years after the transplant, things are going well for Lisa, and her chances for a relapse have decreased, according to her mother. And yet the fear lingers. Lisa reflects that, "When I look at the future, I want a long and happy life. My greatest fear is always that my cancer will return."

Beating cancer required support. From Lisa's perspective, "the teachers and principals did a lot more than just teach me. They were there for me in the good times and in the really bad times." Lisa and her mother also cite the support they received from the Bradfordsville community. Lisa recalls that the townspeople "were always bringing me presents and get well cards. People who worked with my mom at Cedars of Lebanon Nursing Center would have fundraisers for me. Other people would just stop by to see how I was doing and how my mom was holding up."

In the meantime, Lisa has narrowed her college choices to St. Catharine College in Springfield, Campbellsville University or possibly a school in Louisville. She wants to study nursing, in part, because of what she has been through. Hamilton thinks Lisa would be a great nurse because of the insight she could bring to he position. "If she puts her mind to it," he said, "I know she can accomplish that."

Profile contributed by Stephen Lega, News Editor, The Lebanon Enterprise.







Economic Well-being

Child Poverty

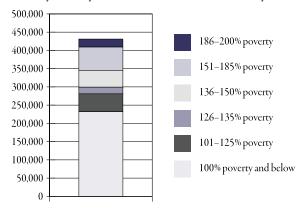
Child poverty has been linked to a variety of negative outcomes for children. Children in poverty are more likely to experience problems in school and are more likely to drop out. They also are more likely to become teen parents and experience underemployment or unemployment once they reach adulthood. Children living in communities with high poverty often suffer from a lack of support services and opportunities available to children living in communities with lower poverty levels.

Child poverty is on the rise in Kentucky. While the number of children living in poverty for the nation as a whole hovers around 18 percent, the 2004 Kentucky data show that one in four children (25 percent) live in a family with income below the official federal poverty line, a rate exceeded only by rates for the District of Columbia and four other states (Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arkansas).⁴

The 2000 Census identified child poverty at 20.8 percent in Kentucky. Given the 2004 data cited above, the poverty level for children in Kentucky has increased 20 percent since the 2000 Census. This increase follows a decline in Kentucky's child poverty rate from 24.8 percent to 20.8 percent during the economically robust period between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

Though a commonly accepted measure, the official federal poverty level used by the U.S. Census and other governmental agencies is not a sufficient measurement of economic hardship.⁵ A self-sufficient income, often closer to twice the federal poverty level, provides a better measure of the income needed for a family to meet daily expenses without government financial assistance. However, that does not provide enough for savings, education or training expenses, recreation, or crises. In recognition of the inadequacy of the official poverty level as a measure of financial

Numbers of Poor Kentucky Children by Family Income as Percent of Poverty



Source: U.S. Census, Current Population Survey, 2004

security, a number of federal and state programs extend eligibility to income levels beyond 100 percent of poverty, including the free and reduced-price lunch program to 185 percent of poverty, Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program to 200 percent of poverty, and child care subsidies to 150 percent of poverty.

The U.S. Census Bureau's annual Current Population Survey documents the number of children in households with incomes just above the official federal poverty level. For the year 2004, in addition to 232,050 Kentucky children at or below poverty, another 198,900 children lived in families between the poverty level and 200 percent of the poverty level. Adding the children below the poverty level to those near poverty whose families face daily economic challenges means statewide about 43 percent of all Kentucky children are at-risk because of family income alone.

The latest data available for county child poverty

rates in Kentucky are Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates for 2002, also available from the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2002 according to that data source, the Kentucky child poverty rate was 21.2 percent. County rates ranged from a low of 5.7 percent in Oldham County to 45.7 percent in Owsley County. In 21 Kentucky counties, child poverty rates exceeded 33 percent.

Owsley, Wolfe, Martin, Lawrence, Magoffin, Menifee, Clay, Knott, Robertson, and Hickman Counties posted the ten largest decreases in poverty, although rates remained relatively high in many of those counties. However, the positive news from these relatively small counties did not offset growing child poverty in other counties, including the largest county, Jefferson.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2002 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Data Note: Census 2000 poverty measurements were based on income earned in the previous year. The child poverty universe only included children who lived in a household in which they were related to the head of that household. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates reflect data for the income year 2002.

Rate Calculation: (number of children living in poverty in 1999 * 100) / (total number of children in the poverty universe in 2000) (number of children living in poverty in 2002 * 100) / total number of children in the poverty universe in 2002)

Page 46 www.kyyouth.org

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2003). Trends in the Well-Being of American's Children and Youth. 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

² Ibid.

^{3 2004} Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. (2004). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

⁴ Sherman, A. (1997). Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America. Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund; Moore, K. and Lippman, L. (2005) What Do Children Need to Flourish? Conceptualizing and Measuring Indicators of Positive Development. Minneapolis, MN: Search Institute.

⁵ The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Kentucky: Real Budgets, Real Families. (2001). Louisville, KY: Kentucky Youth Advocates.

Children living in poverty (number & percent of all children)

	200	00	20	002			2	2000	2	002	•		20	000	2	002
	Number 1	Percent	Number	Percent	•		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	•		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	203,547	21	208,030	21	•	Grant	964	15	1,245	19	•	Meade	1,087	14	1,051	14
Adair	1,234	31	1,153	29	•	Graves	1,986		1,868	21	•	Menifee	654	41	500	34
Allen	1,089	24	898	20	•	Grayson	1,446		1,509	26	•	Mercer	884	18	875	17
Anderson	455	9	601	12		Green	602		646	25	•	Metcalfe	713	29	732	31
Ballard	375	20	375	21	•	Greenup	1,620		1,776	22	•	Monroe	767	27	827	31
Barren	1,872	21	2,056	22	•	Hancock	402		294	13	•	Montgomery	1,032	19	1,285	22
Bath	794	30	742	27	•	Hardin	3,534		4,297	17	•	Morgan	1,063	35	1,034	35
Bell	3,057	42	2,757	39	•	Harlan	3,336		3,056	40	•	Muhlenberg	1,934	27	1,726	25
Boone	1,637	7	2,229	8	•	Harrison	712		787	18	•	Nelson	1,607	16	1,610	16
Bourbon	917	19	925	19	•	Hart	1,276		1,349	31	•	Nicholas	230	14	327	21
Boyd	2,506	23	2,441	24	•	Henderson	1,921	18	1,895	18	•	Ohio	1,266	22	1,257	23
Boyle	983	16	1,087	18	•	Henry	616		672	17	•	Oldham	631	5	732	6
Bracken	222	11	344	17		Hickman	316		232	21	•	Owen	460	17	580	22
Breathitt	1,697	43	1,511	41	•	Hopkins	2,721	25	2,548	23	•	Owsley	666	56	509	46
Breckinridge	756	17	1,028	23	•	Jackson	1,287	37	1,205	36	•	Pendleton	602	15	649	16
Bullitt	1,888	12	1,956	12	•	Jefferson	30,604	19	31,786	19	•	Perry	2,588	37	2,460	35
Butler	604	19	722	23	•	Jessamine	1,417	14	1,875	18	•	Pike	4,950	31	4,422	29
Caldwell	595	21	582	21		Johnson	2,002		1,685	31	•	Powell	1,089	31	1,057	32
Calloway	1,165	19	1,209	19	•	Kenton	4,877	12	5,541	14	•	Pulaski	3,538	27	3,422	26
Campbell	2,799	12	2,905	13	•	Knott	1,717	40	1,308	34	•	Robertson	167	31	133	25
Carlisle	228	19	247	20	•	Knox	3,466		3,222	40	•	Rockcastle	1,142	29	1,087	28
Carroll	520	21	491	20	•	Larue	642		674	21	•	Rowan	928	21	1,070	25
Carter	1,919	30	2,023	32	•	Laurel	3,882		3,763	27	•	Russell	1,123	31	1,116	31
Casey	1,197	32	1,239	33	•	Lawrence	1,580	41	1,217	32	•	Scott	974	11	1,269	13
Christian	3,934	20	4,958	24	•	Lee	739		653	39	•	Shelby	1,126	13	1,141	13
Clark	1,208	15	1,549	19	•	Leslie	1,181	39	1,031	37	•	Simpson	598	14	794	19
Clay	2,852	48	2,314	41	•	Letcher	2,147	36	1,737	32	•	Spencer	295	9	392	11
Clinton	691	32	701	33	•	Lewis	1,274		1,185	36	•	Taylor	1,260	24	1,237	24
Crittenden	670	31	491	25	•	Lincoln	1,600		1,604	26	•	Todd	702	22	773	25
Cumberland	507	30	486	30	•	Livingston	244		389	19	•	Trigg	394	14	501	17
Daviess	3,677	16	4,169	18	•	Logan	1,424		1,437	22	•	Trimble	319	15	379	17
Edmonson	693	26	649	24	•	Lyon	221	18	218	18	•	Union	929	24	679	18
Elliott	521	31	564	33	•	McCracken	3,318		3,265	22	•	Warren	3,845	18	4,127	19
Estill	1,214	33	1,121	32	•	McCreary	1,907	41	1,931	43	•	Washington	398	15	463	17
Fayette	8,039	15	9,834	17	•	McLean	505	21	431	19	•	Wayne	1,743	35	1,636	34
Fleming	859	25	898	25	•	Madison	2,777	18	3,167	19	•	Webster	685	20	611	19
Floyd	3,992	40	3,435	36		Magoffin	1,627	46	1,310	39	•	Whitley	3,092	34	3,298	36
Franklin	1,377	13	1,597	15	•	Marion	1,012		925	20	•	Wolfe	930	51	712	41
Fulton	626	33	560	32	•	Marshall	765		1,068	17	•	Woodford	472	8	642	11
Gallatin	381	17	406	19	•	Martin	1,591	45	1,196	36	•				- 012	
Garrard	707	20	771	21	•	Mason	949	24	892	23	•					
Guiruid	707	20	//1	21	•	17140011	11)	21	072	25	•					

Economic Well-being

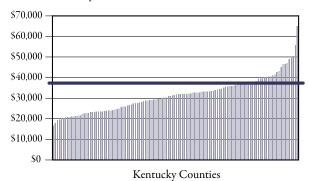
Median Household Income

Median household income measures a family's ability to purchase food, shelter, clothing, medical care, childcare, and other services and goods necessary to meet the needs of the family members. The median family income is the income at which half of all families have a greater income and half have a lesser income; in other words, the income exactly in the middle of all families. Median family income is also a measure of a state's economic health. Both the current governor and the immediate past governor cited increasing the state median household income as a goal for state prosperity.²

Median household income for Kentucky in 2002 was \$35,875. This halfway point was for all households in the state, regardless of family composition. The households include single persons, families with children, couples without children, as well as households with less traditional demographics.



County Median Household Incomes Compared to Kentucky Median Household Income, 2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income Estimate Program

By comparison, the median household income for the United States in the same year, 2002, was \$42,409. Kentucky's median income is just 85 percent of the national median. Furthermore, Kentucky's median household income ranks 43rd of the fifty states.

Median household income varies widely across Kentucky counties. The range extends from a high of \$63,229 in Oldham County in 2002 to a low of \$15,805 in Owsley County. The difference between the highest and lowest county median incomes is \$47,540. As the chart shows, the majority of counties median household income is below the state median. In other words, households earning incomes in the top half in many counties still earn incomes in the bottom half statewide. In just 33 of Kentucky's 120 counties was the median household income equal or greater than the state median in 2002.

The data on the facing page compares median household income from the 2000 Census to 2002 estimates from the U. S. Census Bureau's Small Area

Income and Poverty Estimates program. In almost every Kentucky county, median household income grew over the period. However, median incomes declined or did not change at all in nine counties: Crittenden, Gallatin, Henry, Hickman, Owen, Robertson, Union, Wolfe, and Woodford. All other counties saw income growth, ranging from 0.2 percent to 14.1 percent.

Counties with Largest Percentage Growth in Median Income, 2000–2002

County	Percent Change	County	Percent Change
Clinton	9.4%	Knott	11.0%
Clay	9.4%	Harlan	12.2%
Breathitt	9.6%	Knox	13.5%
Leslie	9.7%	Letcher	13.8%
Lawrence	10.9%	Martin	14.1%
Magoffin	10.9%		

These counties are generally more disadvantaged and have relatively low median household incomes, but it is encouraging to see that their percentage of growth exceeded the statewide growth percentage of 6.5 percent.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2002 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Data Note: Census 2000 data reflect income earned in the previous year, 1999. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates reflect data for the income year 2002.

Page 48 www.kyyouth.org

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2003). Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth, 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

² Governor Ernie Fletcher, State of the Commonwealth Address, February 1, 2005; Governor Paul Patton, Budget Address, January 1998.

Median household income

						•		
	2000	2002		2000	2002	•	2000	2002
Kentucky	\$33,672	\$35,875	Grant	\$38,438	\$39,522	Meade	\$36,966	\$39,427
Adair	\$24,055	\$24,332	Graves	\$30,874	\$31,774	Menifee	\$22,064	\$23,615
Allen	\$31,238		Grayson	\$27,639	+ /	Mercer	\$35,555	\$36,927
Anderson	\$45,433		Green	\$25,463		• Metcalfe	\$23,540	\$24,274
Ballard	\$32,130	\$34,054	Greenup	\$32,142		• Monroe	\$22,356	\$23,132
Barren	\$31,240	\$31,828	Hancock	\$36,914	\$40.324	Montgomery	\$31,746	\$33,150
Bath	\$26,018	\$27,372	Hardin	\$37,744	\$40,000	Morgan	\$21,869	\$23,337
Bell	\$19,057	\$20,239	Harlan	\$18,665	+/-	Muhlenberg	\$28,566	\$29,568
Boone	\$53,593	\$55,617		\$36,210	\$36,486		\$39,010	\$40,820
Bourbon	\$35,038		Hart	\$25,378	\$25,888		\$29,886	\$30,334
Boyd	\$32,749	\$33,459	Henderson	\$35,892	\$36,977	Ohio	\$29,557	\$30,963
Boyle	\$35,241	\$36,285	Henry	\$37,263	¢27.25.	Oldham	\$63,229	\$65,123
Bracken	\$34,823	\$35,952	Hickman	\$31,615		Owen	\$33,310	\$32,707
Breathitt	\$19,155	\$20,988	Hopkins	\$30,868		• Owsley	\$15,805	\$16,610
Breckinridge	\$30,554	\$31,968	Jackson	\$20,177		Pendleton	\$38,125	\$38,223
Bullitt	\$45,106	\$46,922	Jefferson	\$39,457	\$42.525	Perry	\$22,089	\$24,004
Butler	\$29,405	\$30,211	Jessamine	\$40,096	\$40,172	Pike	\$23,930	\$25,803
Caldwell	\$28,686		Johnson	\$24,911		• Powell	\$25,515	\$26,882
Calloway	\$30,134	\$30,950	Kenton	\$43,906		• Pulaski	\$27,370	\$27,854
Campbell	\$41,903	\$43,087	Knott	\$20,373	\$22,608	Robertson	\$30,581	\$29,101
Carlisle	\$30,087	\$31,112	Knox	\$18,294	\$20,760	Rockcastle	\$23,475	\$24,775
Carroll	\$35,925	\$36,599	Larue	\$32,056	daa oo /	Rowan	\$28,055	\$29,084
Carter	\$26,427	\$27,602	Laurel	\$27,015	\$28,744	Russell	\$22,042	\$23,366
Casey	\$21,580	\$23,334	Lawrence	\$21,610		Scott	\$47,081	\$49,007
Christian	\$31,177	\$32,090	Lee	\$18,544	\$19.962	Shelby	\$45,534	\$46,548
Clark	\$39,946	\$40,389	Leslie	\$18,546	¢20.251	Simpson	\$36,432	\$37,429
Clay	\$16,271	\$17,800	Letcher	\$21,110	\$24,015		\$47,042	\$49,664
Clinton	\$19,563	\$21,393	Lewis	\$22,208	\$23,322	• Taylor	\$28,089	\$29,003
Crittenden	\$29,060	\$28,973	Lincoln	\$26,542	Φ4/ ₁ 933	Todd	\$29,718	\$29,767
Cumberland	\$21,572	\$22,161	Livingston	\$31,776	\$32,926	Trigg	\$33,002	\$35,513
Daviess	\$36,813	\$37,600	Logan	\$32,474	¢22.727	Trimble	\$36,192	\$37,378
Edmonson	\$25,413	\$27,624	Lyon	\$31,694	\$32,607	• Union	\$35,018	\$34,556
Elliott	\$21,014		McCracken	\$33,865		Warren	\$36,151	\$36,428
Estill	\$23,318	\$24,727	McCreary	\$19,348	$\psi_1 / \eta_1 / J$	• Washington	\$33,136	\$33,221
Fayette	\$39,813	\$39,929	McLean	\$29,675	\$31.865	Wayne	\$20,863	\$22,408
Fleming	\$27,990	\$28,802	Madison	\$32,861	d22.027	Webster	\$31,529	\$33,204
Floyd	\$21,168	\$23,128		\$19,421	*** - /	• Whitley	\$22,075	\$23,064
Franklin	\$40,011	\$41,344	Marion	\$30,387	\$31,466	• Wolfe	\$19,310	\$19,312
Fulton	\$24,382	\$25,556	Marshall	\$35,573	\$36,094	Woodford	\$49,491	\$49,325
Gallatin	\$36,422	\$34,327	Martin	\$18,279	\$20,863	•		
Garrard	\$34,284	\$35,648	Mason	\$30,195	\$31,971	-		
						•		

Economic Well-being

Children Receiving Cash Benefits

Only two programs provide direct monetary assistance to any significant number of poor or very low-income families with children. The Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (KTAP) is Kentucky's welfare program. In 1996, then-President Clinton signed into law welfare reform that transformed the old welfare program, which began as an assistance program for widows raising children alone, into Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The new program requires work participation and, with few exceptions, limits the total number of years a recipient may receive benefits.

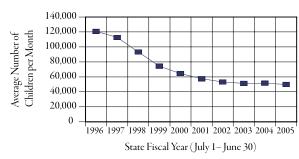
The average KTAP grant amount in June 2005 was \$241.90 per month. The maximum monthly KTAP amount varies by family size and is offset by family earnings. KTAP payment levels in Kentucky have not been changed since 1995. In order to have kept pace with inflation over the last 10 years, current KTAP payments would have to be increased 27.7 percent.

While KTAP payments help poor families with children, the amounts received provide less than one quarter of the federal poverty level income.

Maximum KTAP Payments & Federal Poverty Level, 2005

Family Size	Federal Poverty Level, 2005	KTAP Monthly Maximum	KTAP as % of Poverty
1	\$9,570	\$186	23.3%
2	\$12,830	\$225	21.0%
3	\$16,090	\$262	19.5%
4	\$19,350	\$328	20.3%
5	\$22,610	\$383	20.7%

Kentucky Children Receiving KTAP Benefits, 1996-2005



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Service

In Kentucky, the number of children living in families receiving KTAP assistance has fallen from over 120,000 before the new law, to just 50,000 in 2005.³ This year fewer than one in four children living in families below the poverty level received cash assistance through the KTAP program. In 22 Kentucky counties, fewer than 100 children benefit from KTAP, and in another 33 counties, the number of children benefiting was still fairly low at 101 to 200 children. The number of children receiving KTAP benefits only surpasses 1,000 in seven of the largest Kentucky counties: Jefferson, Fayette, Kenton, Pike, Warren, Daviess, and McCracken.

Fewer children receive cash benefits under the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The average cash payment for the approximately 1 million American children receiving SSI is \$518 per month. SSI is a federal income supplement program that helps elderly, blind, and disabled people who have little or no income and provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. Children are

eligible for SSI if they are blind or disabled and a U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and their families have little or no income.⁵

The numbers of children receiving SSI benefits vary greatly by county, from a low of 16 and 18 children in Robertson and Hickman counties, respectively, to a high of 4,663 children in Jefferson County and 1,042 children in Fayette County. Statewide, about 12 percent of poor children receive SSI payments. Again the percents vary widely across the state from 3 percent in Madison County to 34 percent in McCracken County. Boyle, Wolfe, and Marion Counties also had relatively high program penetration with 21, 22, and 24 percent of poor children, respectively, participating in the SSI program.

Statewide program participation has grown by 15 percent since 1999 when 22,400 children received assistance. However, the number of Kentucky children receiving SSI benefits has remained relatively steady in the last three years at about 25,500 children.

Data Source: KTAP: PA-264 Report: Public Assistance in Kentucky Fiscal Year, 2004.

SSI: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/2004/.

Page 50 www.kyyouth.org

Cabinet for Health and Family Services (2005). KTAP Data Book. Available at http://chfs.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/ED652ED7-8943-4E5D-AFB1-CBAFD70E28AC/0/CombinedDataBookJune2005. pdf. Accessed October 2005.

² Calculations made using the Inflation Calculator. Available at http://westegg.com/inflation/. Accessed October 2005.

³ Personal correspondence, Jason Dunn, Cabinet for Health and Family Services, October 3, 2005 telephone call.

⁴ Social Security Administration website, Available at http://www.ssa. gov/policy/docs/quickfacts/stat_snapshot. Accessed October 2005.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. SSI Eligibility and Children. Available at http://www.cms.hhs.gov/medicaid/homeless/firststep/content/ssiqa.html. Accessed October 2005.

Children receiving KTAP & SSI (number of children)

	KTAP	SSI	•	KTAP	SSI	•	KTAP	SSI
	FY 2005	Dec 2004	•	FY 2005	Dec 2004	•	FY 2005	Dec 2004
	Number	Number	•	Number	Number	•	Number	Number
Kentucky	49,861	25,797	Grant	219	120	Meade	156	69
Adair	138	111	Graves	401	291	Menifee	137	65
Allen	63	88	Grayson	204	144	Mercer	170	117
Anderson	111	61	• Green	63	51	 Metcalfe 	67	62
Ballard	70	58	Greenup	237	182	• Monroe	91	65
Barren	533	226	Hancock	74	25	Montgomery	319	167
Bath	156	116	Hardin	538	590	Morgan	218	110
Bell	608	353	• Harlan	710	379	 Muhlenberg 	389	259
Boone	317	288	• Harrison	131	103	• Nelson	366	202
Bourbon	162	106	• Hart	173	102	• Nicholas	88	40
Boyd	709	377	Henderson	567	248	Ohio	231	149
Boyle	219	225	Henry	109	72	Oldham	93	64
Bracken	102	64	• Hickman	68	18	• Owen	59	36
Breathitt	453	247	• Hopkins	719	360	• Owsley	193	76
Breckinridge	215	98	Jackson	145	120	Pendleton	114	81
Bullitt	225	180	Jefferson	10,758	4,663	Perry	697	317
Butler	209	59	Jessamine	344	178	Pike	1,289	574
Caldwell	131	69	• Johnson	405	243	• Powell	201	129
Calloway	176	111	• Kenton	1,442	695	• Pulaski	752	418
Campbell	888	364	Knott	490	164	Robertson	22	16
Carlisle	35	42	Knox	934	327	Rockcastle	128	97
Carroll	61	75	Larue	104	69	Rowan	184	129
Carter	345	211	• Laurel	609	363	• Russell	280	126
Casey	120	102	• Lawrence	227	150	• Scott	297	129
Christian	718	508	Lee	179	105	Shelby	210	96
Clark	407	163	Leslie	372	87	Simpson	133	74
Clay	723	420	Letcher	655	219	• Spencer	40	38
Clinton	77	61	• Lewis	227	100	• Taylor	246	198
Crittenden	107	26	Lincoln	232	176	Todd	131	48
Cumberland	141	50	Livingston	78	38	Trigg	70	56
Daviess	1,144	638	Logan	262	113	Trimble	89	45
Edmonson	117	42	• Lyon	31	20	• Union	149	82
Elliott	221	60	• McCracken	1,022	358	• Warren	1,241	528
Estill	263	142	• McCreary	563	181	• Washington	66	49
Fayette	2,298	1,042	McLean	84	142	Wayne	385	170
Fleming	170	77	Madison	623	89	Webster	156	93
Floyd	951	582	• Magoffin	369	174	• Whitley	640	487
Franklin	219	232	• Marion	191	103	• Wolfe	140	155
Fulton	252	92	• Marshall	198	367	Woodford	110	54
Gallatin	67	45	Martin	448	242	•		
Garrard	130	91	Mason	265	45	•		
			•			•		

Economic Well-being

Child Nutrition

Adequate and nutritious food is clearly essential for the healthy growth of children. Food insecurity means a lack of access to enough food to fully meet basic needs at all times due to lack of financial resources. According to a 2003 U.S. Census Bureau Survey, 18.2 percent of all children in the U.S. suffer from food insecurity.¹

Kentucky has high food stamp participation rates. In 2003, an estimated 87.5 percent of eligible households in Kentucky participated in the program, compared to 61.5 percent nationally.² The state ranked ninth in participation. A total of 254,863 children lived in households receiving food stamps in Kentucky in June 2005. The numbers of children participating in the food stamp program varies roughly as does the low-income population of that county. The income eligibility for households, except those with persons who are elderly or disabled, is a gross income of less than 130 percent of poverty and a net income of less than 100 percent after allowable deductions. One study found that babies were 25 percent more likely to be hospitalized if they lived in households without sufficient food compared to babies in other households.3

The National School Lunch Program provides free lunches to children who live in families below 130 percent of the poverty level. Children who live between 130 and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price lunches. Nearly one half of all Kentucky school students (49.7 percent) participated in the free and reduced school lunch program in the 2004–2005 school year. The total number of students was 311,523, and does not count any preschool-aged children who might also participate in

the school lunch program.

School breakfast programs have been shown to increase math and reading scores, as well as improve students' speed and memory on cognitive tests. Further, eating breakfast at school, where less time elapses between the meal and test taking, increases scores on standardized tests compared to students who do not eat breakfast or those who eat at home. In the 2003–2004 school year, for every 100 Kentucky students participating in the free and reduced price lunch program, 54.8 students participated in the breakfast program.⁴ This ratio ranked the state third in the nation in providing this critical program for students, behind Oregon and West Virginia.

Overall 49.7 percent of Kentucky students take advantage of the free or reduced-price lunch program. The county rates vary from a high of 87.45 percent in Lee County to a low of 14.30 in Oldham County.

Counties with Highest & Lowest Participation in Free or Reduced-price Lunch Program, SY 2004–05

Lowest		Highest	
Oldham	14.30%	Clay	76.49%
Boone	22.21%	Harlan	76.87%
Woodford	25.71%	Breathitt	78.35%
Anderson	30.72%	Bell	78.72%
Scott	32.21%	Wolfe	80.44%
Fayette	33.14%	Jackson	80.73%
Spencer	34.22%	Magoffin	81.61%
Lyon	34.28%	McCreary	84.02%
Franklin	34.96%	Owsley	85.39%
Bullitt	35.63%	Lee	87.45%

Data Source: Food Stamps: Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children, Department for Community Based Services
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch: Kentucky Department of Education,

Division of Federal Programs and Instructional Equity

Data Note: School lunch data gathered after the 2001-02 school year do not include preschool students.

Rate Calculation: (number of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2004-05 school year * 100) / (total number of enrolled students during the 2004-05 school year)

- Hunger and Food Insecurity in the United States. Available at http:// www.frac.org/html/hunger_in_the_us/hunger_index.html. Accessed October 2005.
- 2 State of the States 2005: A Profile of Food and Nutrition Programs Across the Nation. (2005). Washington, DC: Food Research and Action Center.
- 3 Hunger and Food Insecurity in the United States. Available at http:// www.frac.org/html/hunger_in_the_us/hunger_index.html. Accessed October 2005.
- 4 State of the States 2005: A Profile of Food and Nutrition Programs Across the Nation. (2005). Washington, DC: Food Research and Action Center.

Page 52 www.kyyouth.org

Children receiving Food Stamps & Free or Reduced-Price Lunch (number & percent of enrolled students)

	Food Stamps June 2005	Free or R Price I SY 200	Lunch	•	Food Stamps Price L		or Reduced- rice Lunch 7 2004–05		Food Stamps June 2005	Free or R Price I SY 200	Lunch	
	Number	Number	Percent	•	Number	Number	Percent	•	Number	Number	Percent	
Kentucky	254,863	311,523	50	Grant	1,743	1,836	40	Meade	1,189	1,904	42	
Adair	1,038	1,468	57	Graves	2,290	2,966	50	Menifee	626	791	70	
Allen	1,035	1,416	48	Grayson	1,695	2,150	53	Mercer	1,009	1,530	44	
Anderson	668	1,052	31	• Green	584	952		• Metcalfe	668	968	61	
Ballard	390	621	45	Greenup	2,343	2,678	43	Monroe	784	1,292	63	
Barren	2,305	3,052	49	Hancock	422	599	38	Montgomery	1,752	1,873	48	
Bath	983	1,258	67	Hardin	4,456	6,843	6.6	Morgan	1,254	1,509	69	
Bell	3,391	4,265	79	• Harlan	3,621	4,214		 Muhlenberg 	1,993	2,364	47	
Boone	2,514	3,600	22	• Harrison	908	1,361	44	• Nelson	2,096	2,792	41	
Bourbon	964	1,391	42	• Hart	1,256	1,370	20	• Nicholas	452	694	60	
Boyd	3,310	3,346	47	Henderson	2,467	2,747	41	Ohio	1,720	2,080	53	
Boyle	1,450	1,800	40	Henry	808	1,097	43	Oldham	872	1,427	14	
Bracken	510	704	47	• Hickman	283	411	54	• Owen	746	956	52	
Breathitt	1,874	2,099	78	• Hopkins	3,103	3,549	47	• Owsley	740	684	85	
Breckinridge	1,131	1,672	57	Jackson	1,328	1,793	81	Pendleton	886	1,385	47	
Bullitt	2,891	3,954	36	Jefferson	41,036	48,983	56	Perry	3,002	3,514	66	
Butler	949	1,284	60	Jessamine	2,373	2,876	10	Pike	5,520	7,243	64	
Caldwell	799	903	46	• Johnson	2,304	2,718	62	• Powell	1,450	1,605	64	
Calloway	1,295	1,980	43	• Kenton	7,151	7,480	50	• Pulaski	4,026	5,269	57	
Campbell	3,675	4,464	40	Knott	1,877	2,057	76	Robertson	153	213	54	
Carlisle	207	387	49	Knox	3,969	3,996	74	Rockcastle	1,296	1,513	51	
Carroll	568	923	48	• Larue	799	1,132	49	• Rowan	1,383	1,587	55	
Carter	2,631	3,219	63	• Laurel	4,629	5,018	56	• Russell	1,365	1,759	61	
Casey	1,341	1,527	65	• Lawrence	1,578	1,813	70	• Scott	1,884	2,048	32	
Christian	4,891	5,358	62	Lee	846	1,010	87	Shelby	1,546	1,953	36	
Clark	2,096	2,332	45	Leslie	1,384	1,545	75	Simpson	982	1,203	41	
Clay	2,991	2,993	76	Letcher	2,428	2,835	71	• Spencer	481	774	34	
Clinton	882	1,127	72	• Lewis	1,537	1,628		 Taylor 	1,349	1,869	50	
Crittenden	460	622	47	Lincoln	1,559	2,404	57	Todd	670	1,043	55	
Cumberland	534	729	67	Livingston	393	660	51	Trigg	566	910	45	
Daviess	5,401	6,333	45	Logan	1,526	2,115	49	Trimble	481	671	43	
Edmonson	730	1,009	52	• Lyon	200	327	-	• Union	833	1,120	49	
Elliott	865	845	73	• McCracken	4,029	4,643	~/	• Warren	5,154	6,321	44	
Estill	1,493	1,429	57	McCreary	2,271	2,670	04	Washington	532	938	53	
Fayette	10,545	12,630	33	McLean	490	820		Wayne	1,798	2,219	69	
Fleming	896	1,317	53	Madison	3,696	4,717	45	Webster	773	1,102	47	
Floyd	4,620	4,738	72	• Magoffin	1,743	1,961	82	• Whitley	4,115	5,023	67	
Franklin	2,119	2,262	35	• Marion	1,140	1,526	51	• Wolfe	975	1,028	80	
Fulton	748	828	73	Marshall	1,302	1,858	41	Woodford	743	947	26	
Gallatin	496	788	53	Martin	1,661	1,584	68	•				
Garrard	874	1,331	49	Mason	1,211	1,404	52	•				

Economic Well-being

Child Support

Child support payments can make a significant difference in the economic well-being of children living with one of their parents. However, there are additional benefits for the children whose non-custodial parents fulfill their child support obligations. Paying fathers tend to be more involved with their children, providing emotional as well as financial support. Child support payment has also been positively linked to the academic achievement of older children. These children receive more schooling and are more likely to finish high school and attend college. In divorced, single parent families, child support constitutes about 28 percent of income and helps reduce poverty rates by about 10 percent in these families.

Nationally, unpaid child support totals in excess of \$34 billion each year. In Kentucky, between July 2004 and June 2005, more than \$455 million dollars in child support was owed. During that same time period, over \$245 million dollars were collected by the state's child support program. This means about 54 percent of owed support was successfully paid out to custodial parents for children's welfare. The successful collection percentage is the same as last year and up slightly from the 51 percent reported in the 2002 County Data Book.

The largest amount of child support still owed was in Kentucky's most populated counties: \$58.6 million in Jefferson County and \$13.2 million in Fayette County. The smallest amount still owed was in Robertson County, the state's smallest county. Twenty counties reported collection rates less than 50 percent, while eight counties collected more than two thirds of owed support, including Adair, Allen, Anderson, Boone, Crittenden, Larue, Oldham, and



Washington Counties.

The state's child support program locates noncustodial parents, establishes paternity, and secures financial and medical support obligations. Families receiving KTAP benefits or Medicaid automatically receive program services. Other families may enroll by visiting their local child support office or county attorney.

A number of programs are in place to increase collections, including tax intercepts, new hire registers, paternity acknowledgement incentives, and denial of certain licenses in cases of non-support. Of the 202,314 cases open under the state's child support

program in fiscal year 2005, court orders were established in 67 percent of the cases. County rates of support establishment ranged from 50 percent in Laurel County to 96 percent in Oldham County. The child support program also works to establish paternity. The state was successful in doing so in 83 percent of the cases with paternity in question. County rates ranged from less than 75 percent in Laurel, Owsley, and Todd Counties to greater than 95 percent in Logan, Morgan, Oldham, and Owen Counties.

Uncollected child support obligations totaled nearly \$210 million dollars in 2005. If the counties with collection rates below the state average were to increase collections to the state average, more than \$15 million additional dollars would have been available last year for families to meet children's financial needs.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Support

Data Note: Obligation and collection amounts are for the fiscal year 2005 only. The amounts do not include child support owed for past years or child support collected on arrears.

Rate Calculation: (amount, in dollars, of child support payments collected * 100) / (total obligated amount, in dollars, of child support payments)

Page 54 www.kyyouth.org

Roberts, P. (2002). The Importance of Child Support Enforcement: What Recent Social Science Research Tells Us. Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (1998). *Developing Innovative Child Support Demonstrations for Non-Custodial Parents*. Available at http://www.cbpp.org/noncust.htm. Accessed October 2005.

^{5 2002} County Data Book. (2002). Louisville, KY: Kentucky Youth Advocates.

⁶ Data obtained from Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Support, September 2005.

⁷ Ibi

Child support obligated & collected (amount & percent collected of total obligated)

	61 58 54 45 53 54 58 48 61
Kentucky \$455,460,511 \$245,676,096 54 Grant \$3,423,454 \$2,207,769 64 Meade \$2,700,761 \$1,646,462 Adair \$1,464,470 \$988,159 67 Graves \$3,240,175 \$1,699,372 52 Menifee \$493,056 \$286,521 Allen \$2,245,242 \$1,536,071 68 Grayson \$2,788,343 \$1,659,339 60 Mercer \$1,907,735 \$1,032,469 Anderson \$1,942,627 \$1,318,719 68 Green \$891,772 \$580,718 65 Metcalfe \$722,947 \$323,454 Ballard \$1,094,505 \$584,926 53 Greenup \$2,726,784 \$1,361,093 50 Monroe \$888,490 \$470,333 Barren \$3,793,527 \$2,178,069 57 Hancock \$855,099 \$480,073 56 Montgomery \$2,632,934 \$1,432,785 Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160	61 58 54 45 53 54 58 48 61 60
Adair \$1,464,470 \$988,159 67 Graves \$3,240,175 \$1,699,372 52 Menifee \$493,056 \$286,521 Allen \$2,245,242 \$1,536,071 68 Grayson \$2,788,343 \$1,659,339 60 Mercer \$1,907,735 \$1,032,469 Anderson \$1,942,627 \$1,318,719 68 Green \$891,772 \$580,718 65 Metcalfe \$722,947 \$323,454 Ballard \$1,094,505 \$584,926 53 Greenup \$2,726,784 \$1,361,093 50 Monroe \$888,490 \$470,333 Barren \$3,793,527 \$2,178,069 57 Hancock \$855,099 \$480,073 56 Montgomery \$2,632,934 \$1,432,785 Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160 \$603,517	58 54 45 53 54 58 48 61 60
Allen \$2,245,242 \$1,536,071 68 Grayson \$2,788,343 \$1,659,339 60 Mercer \$1,907,735 \$1,032,469 Anderson \$1,942,627 \$1,318,719 68 Green \$891,772 \$580,718 65 Metcalfe \$722,947 \$323,454 Ballard \$1,094,505 \$584,926 53 Greenup \$2,726,784 \$1,361,093 50 Monroe \$888,490 \$470,333 Barren \$3,793,527 \$2,178,069 57 Hancock \$855,099 \$480,073 56 Montgomery \$2,632,934 \$1,432,785 Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160 \$603,517	54 45 53 54 58 48 61 60
Allen \$2,245,242 \$1,536,071 68 Grayson \$2,788,343 \$1,659,339 60 Mercer \$1,907,735 \$1,032,469 Anderson \$1,942,627 \$1,318,719 68 Green \$891,772 \$580,718 65 Metcalfe \$722,947 \$323,454 Ballard \$1,094,505 \$584,926 53 Greenup \$2,726,784 \$1,361,093 50 Monroe \$888,490 \$470,333 Barren \$3,793,527 \$2,178,069 57 Hancock \$855,099 \$480,073 56 Montgomery \$2,632,934 \$1,432,785 Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160 \$603,517	54 45 53 54 58 48 61 60
Ballard \$1,094,505 \$584,926 53 Greenup \$2,726,784 \$1,361,093 50 Monroe \$888,490 \$470,333 Barren \$3,793,527 \$2,178,069 57 Hancock \$855,099 \$480,073 56 Montgomery \$2,632,934 \$1,432,785 Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160 \$603,517	53 54 58 48 61 60
Barren \$3,793,527 \$2,178,069 57 Hancock \$855,099 \$480,073 56 Montgomery \$2,632,934 \$1,432,785 Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160 \$603,517	53 54 58 48 61 60
Barren \$3,793,527 \$2,178,069 57 Hancock \$855,099 \$480,073 56 Montgomery \$2,632,934 \$1,432,785 Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160 \$603,517	54 58 48 61 60
Bath \$1,408,715 \$830,335 59 Hardin \$10,143,823 \$6,347,325 63 Morgan \$1,038,160 \$603,517	48 61 60
Bell \$2,938,106 \$1,523,638 52 • Harlan \$2,924,400 \$1,728,230 59 • Muhlenberg \$2,218,084 \$1,122,282	61 60
$\psi_{2}/2\pi$, $\psi_{3}/2\pi$, $\psi_{4}/2\pi$, $\psi_{5}/2\pi$, ψ_{5	61 60
Boone \$14,342,570 \$10,341,288 72 • Harrison \$2,241,391 \$1,443,065 64 • Nelson \$3,957,603 \$2,427,284	
Bourbon \$1,961,553 \$1,118,829 57 • Hart \$1,725,263 \$1,047,646 61 • Nicholas \$754,696 \$455,088	
Boyd \$4,212,624 \$2,133,948 51 Henderson \$6,708,177 \$4,056,759 60 Ohio \$1,843,076 \$929,396	50
Boyle \$2,699,606 \$1,443,173 53 • Henry \$1,824,945 \$1,106,900 61 • Oldham \$2,422,635 \$1,678,605	69
Bracken \$865,461 \$506,988 59 • Hickman \$416,930 \$229,647 55 • Owen \$1,076,234 \$714,815	66
Breathitt \$1,683,653 \$881,284 52 • Hopkins \$5,258,601 \$2,792,363 53 • Owsley \$449,409 \$135,005	30
Breckinridge \$1.836.668 \$1.192.330 65 Lackson \$1.264.934 \$557.030 44 Pendleton \$2.096.382 \$1.383.806	66
Bullitt \$4,942,936 \$2,862,951 58 Jefferson \$106,852,465 \$48,206,626 45 Perry \$2,491,992 \$1,388,250	56
Butler \$1,269,494 \$733,815 58 Jessamine \$4,253,982 \$2,234,862 53 Pike \$6,102,055 \$2,912,329	48
Caldwell \$1,355,745 \$789,786 58 • Johnson \$2,001,715 \$1,082,641 54 • Powell \$1,804,124 \$1,062,946	59
Calloway \$2,444,176 \$1,313,656 54 • Kenton \$21,358,310 \$13,429,369 63 • Pulaski \$6,925,626 \$3,893,558	56
Campbell \$12,838,428 \$7,477,669 58 Knott \$1,618,573 \$897,261 55 Robertson \$170,503 \$90,408	53
Carlisle \$545,683 \$306,086 56 Knox \$2,556,730 \$1,239,163 48 Rockcastle \$1,818,448 \$962,798	53
Carroll \$1,732,062 \$1,035,733 60 • Larue \$1,710,464 \$1,243,250 73 • Rowan \$1,919,304 \$1,198,614	62
Carter \$2,825,408 \$1,562,172 55 • Laurel \$3,926,085 \$1,899,465 48 • Russell \$1,688,510 \$978,308	58
Casey \$1,239,730 \$737,668 60 • Lawrence \$1,294,810 \$682,302 53 • Scott \$3,793,279 \$2,116,373	56
Christian \$9,692,240 \$6,080,118 63 Lee \$687,391 \$332,307 48 Shelly \$3,203,911 \$1,967,174	60
Clark \$3,761,050 \$2,191,395 58 Leslie \$1,009,048 \$553,749 55 Simpson \$2,853,767 \$1,617,998	57
Clay \$2,045,806 \$733,915 36 • Letcher \$2,343,959 \$1,141,369 49 • Spencer \$728,341 \$414,864	57
Clinton \$799,367 \$466,964 58 • Lewis \$1,112,339 \$536,586 48 • Taylor \$1,617,239 \$928,249	57
Crittenden \$977,323 \$654,132 67 Lincoln \$2,299,385 \$1,296,262 56 Todd \$904,984 \$526,033	58
Cumberland \$562,439 \$332,771 59 Livingston \$1,000,593 \$637,309 64 Trigg \$1,156,411 \$700,894	61
Daviess \$9,228,192 \$4,805,835 52 Logan \$2,946,965 \$1,719,004 58 Trimble \$912,336 \$576,899	63
Edmonson \$623,137 \$342,226 55 • Lyon \$472,057 \$244,399 52 • Union \$2,796,558 \$1,783,115	64
Elliott \$458,462 \$196,478 43 • McCracken \$7,600,506 \$3,623,118 48 • Warren \$8,023,935 \$4,094,373	51
Estill \$1,316,012 \$712,600 54 McCreary \$1,612,090 \$673,468 42 Washington \$634,447 \$422,954	67
Fayette \$26,035,231 \$12,832,414 49 McLean \$1,242,260 \$772,301 62 Wayne \$1,467,479 \$834,883	57
Fleming \$1,472,720 \$788,619 54 Madison \$5,869,201 \$3,088,727 53 Webster \$1,724,781 \$1,001,098	58
Floyd \$4,125,196 \$2,224,852 54 • Magoffin \$1,105,293 \$553,588 50 • Whitley \$3,633,981 \$1,506,025	41
Franklin \$5,294,853 \$3,154,080 60 • Marion \$1,550,639 \$806,160 52 • Wolfe \$978,595 \$533,943	55
Fulton \$1,672,758 \$696,254 42 Marshall \$2,628,666 \$1,389,190 53 Woodford \$2,169,164 \$1,349,014	62
Gallatin \$972,773 \$595,996 61 Martin \$1,116,204 \$537,797 48	
Garrard \$1,190,528 \$724,077 61 Mason \$2,022,740 \$1,124,451 56	

Student Profile on AMANDA HARRIS

"I love to shop, shop, shop!" exclaims Amanda Harris. And in many ways, Amanda is a typical American high school senior. She's active in school life as a track star, band member, and class officer. Active in her church, the Bethel AME congregation, she's a member of the youth group and participates in the church's community outreach. She looks forward to going out for Sunday dinner. She loves music, whether it is listening or playing the alto or tenor sax.

And yet in other ways, Amanda is anything but typical. Her elementary school days were marked by the death of her father. Her middle school years were marked by the death of her mother. As she entered high school, Amanda found herself living with an aunt. It was tough times and "sometimes," Amanda admits, "I still get down about it. However when I do, I just hold my head up high and strive to do better." Amanda's support during the loss of her parents and subsequent adjustment to a new home was her strong and unyielding faith. "I just prayed myself through it, and I knew my family was always there for me," she recalls.

Another strong support system of Amanda's life is what she terms "the sisterhood of my family." The women in the "Lawson-Caldwell Sisterhood" spend time together, talking about life issues on one hand and planning social functions from movie night to expansive family reunions on the other hand.

Still another unique thread in Amanda's life story is a special role at school. While she is active in traditional extracurricular activities and is quite thoughtful about the role school has played in her life - "God created teachers. Without them, I don't know where I would be." – Amanda is a pioneer in another aspect. She is the school's drum major, and that is no small feat. Amanda won that coveted role as a freshman, after having competed with five seniors for the spot. She remembers the challenges of that first year. Not only did she have to win the respect of older band members, she had to battle some parents in the community who "didn't want me in that spot and went to the school, complaining that I only was chosen because my mom had died." And that role now is a driving force in Amanda's future. "I want to be the first female drum major at a historically black college. I was the first female African-American drum major at my high school. And I want to go to Tennessee State University and be a first there as well."



That drive to succeed, to lead, and to be a pioneer defines Amanda's look at her future. "I define success in the future as being happy with myself," Amanda proclaims. However, she muses, "My greatest fear, in fact, is for people that I love not to be living when I am successful. I know they would be watching over me, but I want them to be here with me."







Education

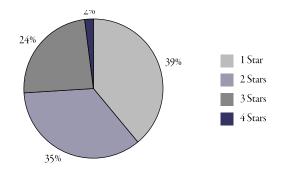
Childcare Providers

The need for childcare has increased in Kentucky over the past decades as more children live in families where both parents work or live in a single-parent family. The quality of care a child receives during the earliest stages of his or her development is critical to future success. Children are most receptive to learning and affection and most vulnerable to neglect and lack of stimulation during the first three years of life. Spending quality time with children on a daily basis, reading to them every day and paying attention to them nurtures their cognitive and emotional development.²

Even though research uniformly demonstrates the importance of high-quality early care and education, it is not guaranteed in the United States. Parents often have to depend on relatives, neighbors, and friends to care for their children, despite wide variation in the quality of that care.³ Not only is childcare a necessity for families, it is an essential component of a thriving economy in local communities. Many studies completed in the past few years have documented the great economic impact that childcare has on a community. For instance, Community Coordinated Child Care in Louisville recently released findings for Jefferson County and Hardin County. The report found that licensed childcare was a \$119.8 million dollar industry in Jefferson County, grossing more than the industries for convenience stores, outpatient care centers, offices of real estate agents, and spectator sports/performing arts. Licensed childcare in Hardin County was a \$14.9 million dollar industry, larger than the industries for hotels and motels, legal services, and electronic stores.⁵

Kentucky's legislature began to make early child-

Licensed Centers, Licensed Homes, and Certified Homes by Star Ratings, November 2005



Source: Kentucky Department of Education

hood a priority with the passage of the KIDS NOW initiative in 2000. One component of this initiative is the STARS Quality Rating System. The STARS system is a voluntary rating system that assigns between one and four "stars" to certified homes. licensed homes, and licensed centers. The more stars a provider receives, the higher quality the childcare is for the children enrolled. The number of stars each home or center receives is based on the ratio of staff to children, the total number of children in care, curriculum, parent involvement, the training and education of staff, regulatory compliance, and personnel practices. Statewide, 661 childcare providers in 108 counties were voluntarily participating in the STARS program in November 2005. At that time, 61 percent of the participating providers earned at least two stars.

There were 7,958 regulated childcare providers in the state of Kentucky in fiscal year 2005. Of those providers, 1,910 were licensed centers, up from 1,715 during the previous year. Licensed centers are

the most closely monitored by the state and have the most requirements for the staff and facility. The most populous counties, Fayette, Jefferson, and Kenton, had the largest number of licensed centers. Meanwhile, Carlisle and Magoffin Counties had no licensed centers providing childcare.

Home providers include licensed homes caring for seven to 12 children and certified homes caring for four to six children. Kentucky had 1,094 home providers, down slightly from 1,122 in fiscal year 2004. Christian, Hardin, and Jefferson Counties reported the highest number of home providers, while 20 counties reported no home providers.

Finally, registered providers provide care for three or fewer children and are the least monitored by the state. There were 4,954 registered providers in fiscal year 2005, which was a decrease from the fiscal year 2004 number of 6,689 providers. All counties, except Metcalfe and Monroe, reported registered providers of childcare.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Care

Page 58 www.kyyouth.org

¹ McKnight Foundation. Early Childhood: Framing the Issue. Available at www.mcknight.org/hotissues/framing_echild.aspx. Accessed November 2005.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Community Coordinated Child Care (2003). Investing in the Child Care Industry: The Economic Impact of the Child Care Industry in Jefferson & Hardin Counties. Louisville, KY: Community Coordinated Child Care. Available at: http://www.4cforkids.org/KYCCEIRFullReport1119.pdf.

⁵ Ibid.

Childcare providers (number of providers)

FY 2005

Home providers

Registered

providers

		FY 2005	
	Licensed centers	Home providers	Registered providers
Kentucky	1,910	1,094	4,954
Adair	9	3	10
Allen	5	1	2
Anderson	10	3	16
Ballard	3	2	8
Barren	22	6	4
Bath	4	1	9
Bell	9	11	48
Boone	46	37	28
Bourbon	12	0	26
Boyd	19	2	47
Boyle	13	3	55
Bracken	3	5	2
Breathitt	4	0	9
Breckinridge	11	6	25
Bullitt	34	12	54
Butler	5	1	10
Caldwell	5	2	11
Calloway	20	2	20
Campbell	43	25	46
Carlisle	0	1	6
Carroll	1	3	7
Carter	6	9	36
Casey	5	0	10
Christian	25	89	158
Clark	21	6	34
Clay	4	1	17
Clinton	4	4	3
Crittenden	2	1	2
Cumberland	4	5	10
Daviess	50	6	138
Edmonson	3	0	2
Elliott	3	1	7
Estill	5	0	12
ayette	161	58	220
leming	3	3	16
loyd	8	4	38
Franklin	28	15	62
Fulton	2	0	10
Gallatin	3	5	2
Garrard	5	4	16

Education

Childcare Subsidies

More parents are working full-time, and more children than ever before spend their time in the care of relatives or other adults. All working parents face decisions about who will care for their children during the day and how to pay for the increasing costs of childcare. Thousands of parents in Kentucky who work in low-wage jobs must also weigh the quality of care and safety of their children against basic family needs of housing and food.

Childcare expenses constitute a significant part of a family's income, especially for families earning incomes near the poverty level. In Kentucky, the average cost of care in a center is \$5,552 for an infant and \$4,710 for a 4-year-old, comparable to the average tuition and fees to attend a state college.¹ Childcare subsidies allow parents to place their children in affordable, quality childcare and stay in the workforce.

In Kentucky, 65,051 children received childcare subsidies in the last fiscal year. That number was down from 75,528 for the previous year, a 14 percent reduction in the number of Kentucky children receiving subsidies for childcare. The reduction occurred among children cared for by registered providers and home providers, while the number of children receiving subsidies served by licensed centers increased by over 5,200 children.

In total, 75 percent of children receiving subsidies were served by licensed centers, which are the most closely regulated by the state and face the highest standards for staffing and the facility. In Owen, Owsley, and Trimble Counties, fewer than 40 percent of children receiving subsidies are served by licensed centers, compared to rates higher than 95 percent in



Barren, Edmonson, Hancock, Metcalfe, and Monroe Counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Child Care

Data Note: If a child was cared for by both a licensed center and a licensed home during the fiscal year, he/she will be counted twice. Children may also appear in the count for more than one county, if they moved between counties during the fiscal year and received childcare subsidies in each location.

Page 60 www.kyyouth.org

¹ NACCRRA and Kentucky Child Care Network (2005). 2005 Child Care in the State of Kentucky. Available at http://www.naccrra.net. Accessed November 2005.

Children receiving childcare subsidies (number of children)

		FY 2005		•		FY 2005		•		FY 2005	
	Licensed centers	Home providers	Registered providers	•	Licensed centers	Home providers	Registered providers	•	Licensed centers	Home providers	Re
Kentucky	57,989	6,387	13,449	• Grant	334	80	75	• Meade	314	26	
Adair	317	20	37	Graves	540	41	56	Manifaa	27	8	
Allen	60	2	4	Grayson	258	0		• Mercer	283	6	
Anderson	156	9	35	• Green	110	3		Metcalfe	74	0	
Ballard	52	2	3	• Greenup	252	13		• Monroe	48	2	
Barren	277	2	4	Hancock	40	0	1	Montgomery	315	17	
Bath	150	16	21	Hardin	2,052	320	407	Мандар	84	9	
Bell	287	104	165	• Harlan	285	71		Muhlenberg	322	9	
Boone	1,214	120	93	• Harrison	203	8		• Nelson	482	11	
Bourbon	400	7	117	• Hart	68	1		• Nicholas	88	5	
Boyd	518	7	115	Henderson	615	2	123	Ohio	229	2	
Boyle	380	23	204	Henry	201	6	20	Oldham	414	28	
Bracken	113	12	11	Hickman	36	0	,	• Owen	8	0	
Breathitt	36	4	21	• Hopkins	560	22		• Owsley	7	15	
Breckinridge	120	39	65	Jackson	79	32		• Pendleton	93	23	
Bullitt	814	15	90	Jefferson	13,428	2,323	4 302	Derry	458	5	
Butler	81	1	9	Jessamine	688	20	100	• Pike	791	20	
Caldwell	55	0	33	• Johnson	150	3		• Powell	186	23	
Calloway	632	11	44	• Kenton	2,484	511		• Pulaski	1,013	100	
Campbell	1,195	151	138	Knott	118	0		• Robertson	5	0	
Carlisle	24	8	9	Knox	531	249	175	Packgastla	80	20	
Carroll	58	0	9	Larue	216	22	//	• Rockcastle • Rowan	408	21	
Carter	285	12	100	• Laurel	755	134		• Russell	293	42	
Casev	122	0	52	• Lawrence	72	6		• Scott	485	57	
Christian	1,725	308	585	Lee	76	10	16	• Shelby	411	93	
Clark	657	14	136	Leslie	47	0	26	Simpson	204	0	
Clav	88	10	52	Letcher	153	8	/2	Spencer	106	0	
Clinton	118	9	12	• Lewis	86	14		 Taylor 	210	10	
Crittenden	49	0	8	Lincoln	207	22		• Todd	168	0	
Cumberland	69	29	30	Livingston	55	0	14	Trigg	115	0	
Daviess	1,647	29	199	Logan	210	20	71	Trimble	19	20	
Edmonson	94	0	4	• Lyon	27	0		• Union	172	1	
Elliott	28	0	28	• McCracken	1,501	39		• Warren	1,259	21	
Estill	217	2	30	• McCreary	260	42	92	• Washington	69	3	
Fayette	5,057	297	798	McLean	53	4	12	Wayne	417	82	
Fleming	166	9	52	Madison	1,325	53	202	Webster	24	8	
Floyd	182	11	78	Magoffin	42	7		Whitley	477	179	
Franklin	818	49	220	• Marion	198	5		• Wolfe	34	25	
Fulton	51	0	21	• Marshall	331	0	43	• Woodford	339	9	
Gallatin	72	4	3	Martin	17	1	17	•			
Garrard	168	29	74	Mason	243	30	55	•			

Education

Preschoolers

Support is growing for quality, comprehensive early childhood programs for all children, regardless of family income level. The National Governors Association wrote in its report First Three Years: A Governor's Guide to Early Childhood, "states have a compelling interest to invest in services that improve the care and education of infants and toddlers. An early investment will reduce future expenditures in assistance programs and pay huge dividends for children and society." The Committee for Economic Development, a group of business leaders and educators, urged the nation to think of education as an investment, not an expense, that begins at birth and "encompasses all aspects of children's early development, including their physical, social, emotional, and cognitive growth."2

Quality care improves a child's social skills, language and communication skills, and cognitive skills, and parents are more likely to have stable employment and perform better on the job when their children are in quality early childhood care.³ Society benefits because children with top quality care and early education are less likely to require special education, are more likely to earn higher incomes as adults, and are less likely to be involved in crime.⁴

The 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA) committed the state to ensuring all children would succeed in school while recognizing the need for special programs and supports for various student population groups. KERA established the Kentucky Preschool Program to enhance the school readiness of developmentally delayed children and children with disabilities. The Preschool Program is designed for all three- and four-year-old children with developmen-

tal delays and disabilities, regardless of income. Also included are all four-year-old children who qualify for free and reduced-price lunch and other four-year-old children as space permits. The focus of the Preschool Program includes the child's physical, intellectual, social and emotional development, including interpersonal, intrapersonal, and socialization skills.

Children in Kentucky also have access to Head Start, the most successful, longest running national school readiness program in the United States. Nationally, more than 22 million preschool-aged children have benefited from participation in the Head Start program, which includes comprehensive education, health, nutrition and parent involvement services to low-income children and their families. The program is federally funded (80 percent) with matching services (20 percent) being contributed on the local level. In Kentucky, 14,636 children participated in Head Start during the 2004-05 school year.

Research on Kentucky's Preschool Program found a reduction in the achievement gap between at-risk students and their fellow students, as well as an increase in the children's readiness for school and social and academic progress. Children enrolled in Head Start also have increased achievement test scores and school attendance, and they experience favorable long-term effects on grade repetition, special education, and dropout rates. 8

During the 2005 school year, 34,964 Kentucky preschoolers were served by public schools, an increase of 1,459 preschoolers from the previous year. This represents an estimated 32 percent of all three- and four-year-olds in the state. County rates of participation in the Kentucky Preschool program

range from less than 20 percent in Allen, Boone, Shelby, and Woodford Counties to more than 75 percent in Ballard, Leslie, Lewis, Owsley, and Robertson Counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education. Number of children for rate calculation from Kentucky Population Research, Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

Rate Calculation: (total number of students enrolled in preschool * 100) / (number of 3- and 4-year-olds)

- 1 Lovejoy, A. (2000). "First Three Years: Early Care and Education." First Three Years: A Governor's Guide to Early Education. Available at http://www.nga.org. Accessed October 2005.
- 2 Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development (2002). Preschool for All: Investing in a Productive and Just Society. New York, NY: Committee for Economic Development.
- 3 McKnight Foundation. Early Childhood: Framing the Issue. Available at http://www.mcknight.org/hotissues/framing_echild.aspx. Accessed November 2005.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Heine, C. (2004). Kentucky School Updates: A Parent/Citizen Guide for 2004–06. Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence. Available at http://www.prichardcommittee.org/pubs/04_KSU/04KYUpdates. pdf. Accessed November 2005.
- 6 Head Start Basics. Issue Brief, 2001. Available at http://www.nhsa.org/download/advocacy/fact/HSBasics.pdf. Accessed November 2005.
- 7 Heine, C. (2004). Kentucky School Updates: A Parent/Citizen Guide for 2004–06. Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence. Available at http://www.prichardcommittee.org/pubs/04_KSU/04KYUpdates. pdf. Accessed November 2005.
- 8 National Head Start Association. *Head Start and Universal Pre-K:* NHSA Overview. Available at http://www.nhsa.org/research/research_position_prek.htm. Accessed November 2005.

Page 62 www.kyyouth.org

Preschoolers in public school (number & percent of all 3- & 4-year-olds)

		SY	2005		•			SV.	2005		•		SY	2005	
	At Risk		Head Start	Percent	•		At Risk	Disabled 1		Percent	•	At Risk		Head Start	Per
W 1					•	Grant		44			Meade			34	101
Kentucky Adair	8,024 2	12,304 106	14,636 68	32 42	•	Grant	23 65	152	119	23	Menifee	50	138	106	
Allen	37	106	40	19	•		36	60	108 157	32 38	3.6	30	124	35	
Anderson	12				•	Grayson Green	0	0			MercerMetcalfe		50	20	
Ballard	12	259 121	39 40	59			38	63	75 162	28		28 42	27	17	
	82	177		89	•	Greenup Hancock	9	49	36	30	Monoe		90		
Barren Bath	18	1//	95 90	36 37	•	Hardin	183	416	201	36 30	Montgomery Morgan	33	48	97 163	
Bell					•										
	51	83	155	41	•	Harlan	107	98	266	63	MuhlenbergNelson	50	121	185	
Boone	41	395	32	15		Harrison	14	42	128	36	11010011	86	143	91	
Bourbon	75	53	183	67	•	Hart	19	82	36	29	TVICITOIAS	20	14	44	
Boyd	11	95	320	41	•	Henderson	128	93	98	27	Ohio	69	86	115	
Boyle	72	157	34	41	•	Henry	70	36	58	34	Oldham	71	148	72	
Bracken	6	60	20	42	•	Hickman	2	48	20	64	• Owen	36	26	31	
Breathitt	23	140	50	68	•	Hopkins	121	238	201	47	Owsley	4	0	100	
Breckinridge	5	56	132	39		Jackson	20	92	73	49	Pendleton	20	110	19	
Bullitt	163	112	84	22	•	Jefferson	1,988	1,123	1,825	26	Perry	134	167	136	
Butler	15	44	31	27	•	Jessamine	102	93	51	21	• Pike	18	52	529	
Caldwell	53	39	17	44	•	Johnson	11	33	145	30	• Powell	17	38	130	
Calloway	37	103	108	36	•	Kenton	232	584	140	22	• Pulaski	185	156	197	
Campbell	56	329	206	26	•	Knott	22	97	148	68	Robertson	10	6	28	
Carlisle	2	57	20	58	•	Knox	56	135	299	55	Rockcastle	55	43	34	
Carroll	6	26	105	44	•	Larue	16	27	40	22	 Rowan 	49	93	46	
Carter	96	48	123	38	•	Laurel	174	138	0	20	• Russell	42	54	48	
Casey	12	28	111	36	•	Lawrence	48	27	38	27	• Scott	88	161	51	
Christian	181	173	232	21	•	Lee	0	4	79	52	Shelby	99	44	56	
Clark	40	68	160	32		Leslie	69	32	140	82	Simpson	43	70	42	
Clay	49	58	112	40	•	Letcher	33	47	189	51	• Spencer	23	156	23	
Clinton	5	107	40	62	•	Lewis	20	88	148	78	 Taylor 	44	89	99	
Crittenden	2	31	43	38	•	Lincoln	14	170	185	49	Todd	14	162	19	
Cumberland	2	17	54	46	•	Livingston	14	30	39	40	Trigg	30	50	49	
Daviess	254	348	393	39	•	Logan	74	198	60	40	Trimble	5	8	83	
Edmonson	25	67	16	39	•	Lyon	9	16	29	52	• Union	41	64	102	
Elliott	1	6	53	34	•	McCracken	78	152	314	34	• Warren	188	249	304	
Estill	35	48	35	31	•	McCreary	61	51	60	41	• Washington	14	28	77	
Fayette	437	366	654	22	•	McLean	27	25	60	38	Wayne	82	80	141	
Fleming	18	22	151	49	•	Madison	106	270	151	27	Webster	36	64	79	
Floyd	25	80	248	36	•	Magoffin	1	14	152	47	Whitley	73	63	181	
Franklin	28	149	96	23	•	Marion	19	52	90	32	• Wolfe	0	0	102	
Fulton	15	24	43	42	•	Marshall	54	72	60	28	• Woodford	24	42	34	
Gallatin	41	31	15	39	•	Martin	0	13	140	44	•	21	12	J1	
Garrard	37	48	31	31	•	Mason	35	64	152	54	•				

Education

School Attendance

Regular school attendance is necessary for academic achievement. High attendance and low truancy rates reflect the willingness of students to engage in school learning and the capacity of the school system to meet their needs. Chronic absenteeism increases the drop-out potential and also causes students to lag significantly behind their peers in achievement.

Students cite many reasons for absences from school, with illness being the primary reason for all students except high school seniors. The older the student, the more likely the student is to miss a particular class or to avoid going to school at all for a day or multiple days.² That aspect of student attendance, truancy, is a significant predictor of juvenile delinquency.³ Some of the reasons students cite for skipping school include lack of interest, lack of academic challenges, irrelevant courses, and poor relationships with teachers and staff. In contrast, teachers and staff surveyed believe skipping school is linked to problems with family and peers.⁴ Keeping students engaged in the education process is critical to keeping them in school and ensuring a successful transition into adulthood.

Chronic absenteeism prevents students from graduating with the necessary skills and knowledge needed to succeed at the next level of life. Increasing attendance rates for students across all grade levels will result in better student achievement, higher graduation rates, postsecondary success, and a greater employability potential for students.

Statewide, the average daily attendance rate was 94 percent in school year 2004, consistent with the school year 2000 rate. Funding for school districts from the state is based on this attendance number, so



schools have a vested interest in improving attendance rates. Average daily attendance in school districts ranged from 91 in the Floyd County and Lawrence County school districts to 98 in the Cloverport Independent school district. The majority of school districts saw no change between 2000 and 2004 in the attendance rate, but 41 school districts saw a decrease.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education website.

Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

Rate Calculation: (aggregate daily attendance during school year 2000 * 100) / ((aggregate daily attendance + aggregate daily absence) during school year 2000)

(aggregate daily attendance during school year 2004 * 100) / ((aggregate daily attendance + aggregate daily absence) during school year 2004)

Page 64 www.kyyouth.org

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (2002). "Students' Absence from School." *The Condition of Education 2002*, NCES 2002025. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

² Ibid.

³ DeKalb, J. (1999). "Student Truancy." *ERIC Digest*, no. 125. Eugene, OR: Clearinghouse on Educational Management.

⁴ Ibid.

School attendance (enrollment & average daily attendance rate per 100 students)

	SY 20	00	SY 200	04		SY 20	00	SY 20	04	•		SY 20	00	SY 200)4		SY 200	00	SY 200)4
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•		Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	649,959	94	653,248	94	Clay Co.	4,305	91	4,048	92	•	Johnson Co.	3,812	97	3,769	96	Nelson Co.	4,508	95	4,798	95
Adair Co.	2,622	95	2,755	94	Clinton Co.	1,543	92	1,607	93	•	Paintsville Ind.	791	94	940	95	Bardstown Ind.	1,852	95	2,054	95
Allen Co.	3,117	95	3,090	95	Crittenden Co.	1,514	96	1,353	95	•	Kenton Co.	12,122	96	12,588	96	Nicholas Co.	1,183	94	1,175	94
Anderson Co.	3,449	95	3,738	95	Cumberland Co.	1,227	95	1,146	95	•	Beechwood Ind.	993	97	977	97	Ohio Co.	4,057	95	4,076	95
Ballard Co.	1,453	95	1,418	95	Daviess Co.	10,358	96	10,750	96	•	Covington Ind.	5,125	93	4,341	93	Oldham Co.	8,592	96	10,117	96
Barren Co.	3,853	96	4,140	96	Owensboro Ind.	4,277	95	4,107	95	•	Erlanger-Elsmere Inc	d. 2,323	95	2,267	95	Owen Co.	1,951	95	1,936	94
Caverna Ind.	902	94	784	94	Edmonson Co.	1,949	95	2,120	95	•	Ludlow Ind.	1,102	95	1,005	95	Owsley Co.	943	92	845	92
Glasgow Ind.	2,129	96	1,987	95	Elliott Co.	1,279	93	1,193	93	•	Knott Co.	3,217	91	2,789	92	Pendleton Co.	2,923	95	2,883	95
Bath Co.	1,932	94	1,972	93	Estill Co.	2,707	93	2,563	94	•	Knox Co.	5,106	92	4,913	93	Perry Co.	4,876	93	4,688	92
Bell Co.	3,244	93	3,147	92	Fayette Co.	33,805	94	34,267	94	•	Barbourville Ind.	682	94	641	94	Hazard Ind.	1,039	96	885	95
Middlesboro Ind.	1,885	92	1,866	92	Fleming Co.	2,457	95	2,567	95	•	Larue Co.	2,459	96	2,349	96	Pike Co.	11,131	94	10,321	93
Pineville Ind.	665	93	676	95	Floyd Co.	7,500	91	6,856	91	•	Laurel Co.	8,657	94	9,108	94	Pikeville Ind.	1,314	95	1,214	95
Boone Co.	13,279	95	15,538	95	Franklin Co.	5,959	95	5,903	95	•	East Bernstadt Ind.	487	95	490	96	Powell Co.	2,729	93	2,600	94
Walton Verona Ind.	. 1,000	96	1,158	96	Frankfort Ind.	952	93	924	95	•	Lawrence Co.	2,938	93	2,726	91	Pulaski Co.	7,692	94	7,840	94
Bourbon Co.	2,781	95	2,730	95	Fulton Co.	914	94	746	94	•	Lee Co.	1,403	93	1,302	93	Science Hill Ind.	417	97	482	96
Paris Ind.	706	95	738	96	Fulton Ind.	538	95	504	95	•	Leslie Co.	2,331	94	2,127	92	Somerset Ind.	1,701	95	1,571	95
Boyd Co.	3,605	95	3,512	94	Gallatin Co.	1,559	93	1,624	93	•	Letcher Co.	3,891	92	3,567	92	Robertson Co.	390	95	405	94
Ashland Ind.	3,489	95	3,401	95	Garrard Co.	2,412	93	2,506	93	•	Jenkins Ind.	599	93	586	93	Rockcastle Co.	3,015	95	2,992	95
Fairview Ind.	677	95	722	94	Grant Co.	3,698	94	3,884	94	•	Lewis Co.	2,562	95	2,482	94	Rowan Co.	3,188	94	3,041	95
Boyle Co.	2,750	96	2,787	96	Williamstown Ind.	713	96	859	96	•	Lincoln Co.	4,129	93	4,314	94	Russell Co.	2,818	94	2,915	95
Danville Ind.	1,834	95	1,885	95	Graves Co.	4,492	96	4,541	96	•	Livingston Co.	1,525	94	1,363	95	Scott Co.	5,763	94	7,009	94
Bracken Co.	1,210	95	1,247	94	Mayfield Ind.	1,476	96	1,580	95	•	Logan Co.	3,264	96	3,445	95	Shelby Co.	5,059	94	5,525	95
Augusta Ind.	282	94	282	94	Grayson Co.	4,250	95	4,182	95	•	Russellville Ind.	1,429	96	1,235	95	Simpson Co.	2,988	95	3,070	94
Breathitt Co.	2,617	93	2,340	92	Green Co.	1,718	94	1,688	95	•	Lyon Co.	1,021	95	1,012	95	Spencer Co.	2,013	94	2,372	95
Jackson Ind.	429	93	643	94	Greenup Co.	3,381	94	3,259	94	•	McCracken Co.	7,107	96	6,901	96	Taylor Co.	2,531	96	2,572	96
Breckinridge Co.	2,779	95	2,675	95	Raceland Ind.	988	95	991	94		Paducah Ind.	3,521	94	3,118	94	Campbellsville Ind.	1,346	95	1,215	94
Cloverport Ind.	316	96	315	98	Russell Ind.	2,190	97	2,184	94	•	McCreary Co.	3,552	92	3,459	92	Todd Co.	2,024	95	2,001	95
Bullitt Co.	10,863	94	11,405	94	Hancock Co.	1,574	96	1,593	96	•	McLean Co.	1,708	95	1,616	95	Trigg Co.	2,082	94	2,114	94
Butler Co.	2,304	94	2,223	94	Hardin Co.	13,584	95	13,611	95	•	Madison Co.	9,223	94	9,799	94	Trimble Co.	1,484	95	1,604	95
Caldwell Co.	2,125	95	2,080	95	Elizabethtown Ind.		96	2,314	96	•	Berea Ind.	1,076	95	1,085	94	Union Co.	2,526	96	2,515	94
Calloway Co.	3,193	95	2,977	95	West Point Ind.	173	95	150	95	•	Magoffin Co.	2,643	92	2,442	92	Warren Co.	11,069	95	11,502	95
Murray Ind.	1,472	95	1,786	96	Harlan Co.	5,423	91	4,829	92	•	Marion Co.	3,008	96	3,072	96	Bowling Green Ind.	3,539	95	3,625	95
Campbell Co.	4,896	95	4,621	95	Harlan Ind.	892	94	894	94	•	Marshall Co.	4,911	96	4,750	96	Washington Co.	1,828	96	1,858	96
Bellevue Ind.	927	94	939	94	Harrison Co.	3,244	95	3,198	95	•	Martin Co.	2,766	94	2,421	92	Wayne Co.	2,717	95	2,685	94
Dayton Ind.	1,242	94	1,094	94	Hart Co.	2,366	95	2,450	95	•	Mason Co.	2,775	95	2,821	94	Monticello Ind.	891	95	819	94
Fort Thomas Ind.	2,375	97	2,324	97	Henderson Co.	7,406	94	6,984	95	•	Meade Co.	4,747	95	4,769	95	Webster Co.	1,987	95	1,956	95
Newport Ind.	2,771	94	2,550	93	Henry Co.	2,154	94	2,146	95	•	Menifee Co.	1,172	95	1,247	94	Providence Ind.	468	94	430	93
Silver Grove Ind.	298	94	328	92	Eminence Ind.	556	95	649	95	•	Mercer Co.	2,180	95	2,301	96	Whitley Co.	4,576	94	4,720	93
Southgate Ind.	201	96	169	96	Hickman Co.	848	96	819	96	•	Burgin Ind.	417	95	438	95	Corbin Ind.	2,096	94	2,221	94
Carlisle Co.	881	96	834	96	Hopkins Co.	7,143	95	7,190	95	•	Harrodsburg Ind.	995	95	918	94	Williamsburg Ind.	829	94	765	94
Carroll Co.	1,853	94	1,868	94	Dawson Springs Inc	d. 721	95	683	95	•	Metcalfe Co.	1,605	94	1,688	94	Wolfe Co.	1,419	94	1,337	94
Carter Co.	4,819	92	4,913	93	Jackson Co.	2,461	94	2,348	92	•	Monroe Co.	2,069	94	2,037	95	Woodford Co.	3,953	95		95
Casey Co.	2,473	95	2,416		Jefferson Co.	94,681	93	95,375	94	•	Montgomery Co.	3,961	95	4,150	94					
Christian Co.	9,688	94	9,664	94		434	97	439	97	•	Morgan Co.	2,409	94	2,266	94					
Clark Co.	5,339	94	5,391	94	Jessamine Co.	6,602	93	7,097	93		Muhlenberg Co.	5,265	95	5,191	95					
										_										

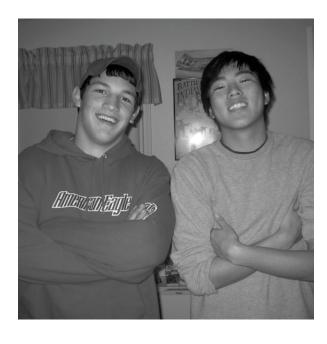
Education

Out-of-School Suspensions: Law Violations

In an annual poll assessing public opinions on public education, respondents consistently cite discipline as one of the top problems facing public schools. As a society - and more specifically, as a state - we still reel from the tragedies of Columbine in Colorado, Heath High School here in Kentucky and a series of other alarming acts of school violence. The reaction to these acts of violence was a national movement toward "zero tolerance" for weapons, for aggression, for drugs, and for other serious offenses. Not only has this been a philosophical movement, it has been one of compliance and law. Schools receiving any federal funding must comply with the federal Drug-Free Schools Act and the Guns-Free School Zone Act, which are encompassed under the Elementary and Secondary School Act (ESEA), though the U.S. Department of Education has since recommended that schools use good judgment and consider other factors when applying discipline.²

One result of the zero tolerance policies has been an increase in suspensions from school. Suspensions are defined as discipline actions resulting in the temporary removal of a student from his or her educational placement. These discipline actions include in-school suspensions, out of school suspensions or alternative program placements. Out-of-school suspensions are often the last step in the process of administering consequences for inappropriate student behavior. Students are most commonly suspended for violations to school board policy or violations to the law.

Law violations involve the police and usually also involve the court system in the life of the student, unless the county has a court diversion program for



juveniles. These violations nearly always result in immediate suspension from school. Suspensions for law violations for Kentucky students include gambling, forgery, fraud, weapon possession, larceny, drug possession, arson, and aggravated assault to name only a few. Some law violations, such as running away and truancy, would not be a crime if committed by an adult, but juveniles guilty of those violations are guilty of breaking the law as it applies to them and are thus considered status offenders.

A report assessing the impact of Kentucky's "zero tolerance" approaches found that they result in a disproportionately high number of African-American students being suspended. "Even worse," states Judith A. Bloom, Senior Attorney for the Advancement

Project in Washington, DC, "the report documents that our schools are locking up children for minor misbehavior that should only require a trip to the principal's office. From the schoolhouse to the jailhouse they go with little opportunity to learn. This is especially true for African-American youth." Indeed, African-American students were suspended for law violations two to seventeen times more frequently than white students, depending upon the school district.

In Kentucky, there were 3,882 White students and 1,163 African-American students suspended for law violations in the 2004–2005 school year. African-American students accounted for about 11 percent of all students, but received 23 percent of all out-of-school suspensions during the year.

Data Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety
Data Note: Students may have received more than one out-of-school suspension during the school year. Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

Page 66 www.kyyouth.org

¹ Rose, L. and Gallup, A. (2005). "The 37th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/ Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitude Toward the Public Schools." Phi Delta Kappan, vol. 87, no. 1.

² Phi Delta Kappa Center for Evaluation, Development, and Research (1998). "Addressing the Issues Surrounding School Suspensions and Expulsions." *Research Bulletin*, no. 21.

³ Jones, L. and Kennedy, N. (2003). New Report: Kentucky's "Zero Tolerance" Policies Disproportionately Suspend African-American Youth for Minor School Violations. Available at http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/kentucky/ky_local_release.html. Accessed November 2005.

⁴ Richart, D., Brooks, K., and Soler, M. (2003). Unintended Consequences: The Impact of "Zero Tolerance" and Other Exclusionary Policies on Kentucky Students. Washington, DC: Youth Law Center.

Suspensions for law violations (number & rate per 100 students)

		SY 2	005		•		9	SY 20	005		•		9	SY 20	005		•		9	SY 20	105	
	6th-8th G	rade	9th–12th G	rade	•	6t	h–8th Gi	rade	9th–12th Gr	ade	•	6	6th–8th Gi	ade 9	th–12th Gra	ıde	•		6th-8th G	rade 9	th–12th Gra	ade
	Number	Rate	Number 1	Rate	•	N	Jumber I	Rate	Number F	Rate	•]	Number I	Rate	Number R	ate	•		Number I	Rate	Number Ra	.ate
Kentucky	1,307	1	3,521	2	•	Clay Co.	0	*	0	*	•	Johnson Co.	0	*	9	1	•	Nelson Co.	14	1	21	1
Adair Co.	5	*	7	1	•	Clinton Co.	0	*	7	2	•	Paintsville Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Bardstown Ind.	3	*	0	*
Allen Co.	1	*	12	1	•	Crittenden Co.	4	*	6	1	•	Kenton Co.	43	1	58	2	•	Nicholas Co.	6	2	7	2
Anderson Co.	6	1	34	3	•	Cumberland Co.	4	*	15	4	•	Beechwood Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Ohio Co.	2	*		1
Ballard Co.	0	*	1	*		Daviess Co.	4	*	43	1	•	Covington Ind.	20	2	18	2	•	Oldham Co.	23	1		3
Barren Co.	13	1	20	2		Owensboro Ind.	1	*	18	2		Erlanger-Elsmere Ind		*	1	*		Owen Co.	0	*		*
Caverna Ind.	1	*	0	*	•	Edmonson Co.	1	*	3	*	•	Ludlow Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Owsley Co.	1	*	2	*
Glasgow Ind.	5	*	0	*	•	Elliott Co.	0	*	3	*	•	Knott Co.	1	*	27	4	•	Pendleton Co.	3	*	7	1
Bath Co.	0	*	1	*	•	Estill Co.	5	*	13	2	•	Knox Co.	19	2	15	1	•	Perry Co.	0	*	3	*
Bell Co.	6	1	32	4	•	Fayette Co.	111	1	292	3	•	Barbourville Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Hazard Ind.	1	*	3	*
Middlesboro Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Fleming Co.	1	*	4	*	•	Larue Co.	4	*	13	2	•	Pike Co.	5	*	18	1
Pineville Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Floyd Co.	12	1	42	2	•	Laurel Co.	47	2	53	2	•	Pikeville Ind.	0	*	1	*
Boone Co.	56	1	125	3		Franklin Co.	17	1	62	4	•	East Bernstadt Ind.	0	*	٨	٨		Powell Co.	11	2	21	3
Walton Verona Ind	. 2	*	3	*	•	Frankfort Ind.	1	*	2	*	•	Lawrence Co.	1	*	12	1	•	Pulaski Co.	41	2		2
Bourbon Co.	10	2	7	1	•	Fulton Co.	0	*	1	*	•	Lee Co.	0	*	0	*	•	Science Hill Ind.	0	*		^
Paris Ind.	4	*	1	*	•	Fulton Ind.	0	*	2	*	•	Leslie Co.	4	*	3	*	•	Somerset Ind.	0	*	3	*
Boyd Co.	3	*	21	2	•	Gallatin Co.	2	*	12	3	•	Letcher Co.	1	*	15	1	•	Robertson Co.	3	*	0	*
Ashland Ind.	9	1	18	2	•	Garrard Co.	1	*	8	1	•	Jenkins Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Rockcastle Co.	11	2	11	1
Fairview Ind.	0	*	1	*	Ů	Grant Co.	4	*	31	3	•	Lewis Co.	15	3	16	2	•	Rowan Co.	10	1	13	1
Boyle Co.	19	3	7	1		Williamstown Ind.	1	*	4	*	•	Lincoln Co.	8	1	40	3		Russell Co.	0	*	6	1
Danville Ind.	0	*	4	*		Graves Co.	4	*	18	1	•	Livingston Co.	4	*	1	*	•	Scott Co.	14	1	37	2
Bracken Co.	10	3	8	2	•	Mayfield Ind.	0	*	1	*	•	Logan Co.	7	1	13	1	•	Shelby Co.	14	1	35	2
Augusta Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Grayson Co.	1	*	7	1	•	Russellville Ind.	0	*	2	*	•	Simpson Co.	13	2	16	2
Breathitt Co.	0	*	24	3	•	Green Co.	0	*	4	*	•	Lyon Co.	1	*	1	*	•	Spencer Co.	3	*	6	1
Jackson Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Greenup Co.	5	*	24	3	•	McCracken Co.	1	*	1	*	•	Taylor Co.	1	*	3	*
Breckinridge Co.	1	*	4	*	•	Raceland Ind.	1	*	6	2	•	Paducah Ind.	0	*	1	*	•	Campbellsville Ind.	1	*	9	3
Cloverport Ind.	0	*	0	*		Russell Ind.	2	*	11	2	•	McCreary Co.	0	*	2	*		Todd Co.	0	*	3	*
Bullitt Co.	16	1	59	2	•	Hancock Co.	1	*	5	*	•	McLean Co.	0	*	3	*	•	Trigg Co.	2	*	27	5
Butler Co.	6	1	10	1	•	Hardin Co.	22	1	56	1	•	Madison Co.	5	*	40	1	•	Trimble Co.	3	*	11	2
Caldwell Co.	9	2	7	1	•	Elizabethtown Ind.	2	*	1	*	•	Berea Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Union Co.	7	1	35	4
Calloway Co.	3	*	5	*	•	West Point Ind.	0	*	٨	٨	•	Magoffin Co.	0	*	8	1	•	Warren Co.	2	*	23	1
Murray Ind.	1	*	6	1	•	Harlan Co.	5	*	7	1	•	Marion Co.	4	*	0	*	•	Bowling Green Ind.	0	*	2	*
Campbell Co.	7	1	9	1	•	Harlan Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Marshall Co.	5	*	15	1	•	Washington Co.	5	*	8	1
Bellevue Ind.	3	*	7	2		Harrison Co.	13	2	17	2	•	Martin Co.	0	*	5	*		Wayne Co.	4	*	30	4
Dayton Ind.	3	*	0	*		Hart Co.	1	*	9	1	•	Mason Co.	10	2	76	10	•	Monticello Ind.	0	*	4	*
Fort Thomas Ind.	0	*	9	1	•	Henderson Co.	23	1	47	2	•	Meade Co.	5	*	18	1	•	Webster Co.	1	*	0	*
Newport Ind.	2	*	1	*	•	Henry Co.	1	*	12	2	•	Menifee Co.	4	*	6	2	•	Providence Ind.	0	*	1	*
Silver Grove Ind.	0	*	0	*	•	Eminence Ind.	0	*	1	*	•	Mercer Co.	0	*	1	*	•	Whitley Co.	6	1	43	3
Southgate Ind.	4	*	٨	٨	•	Hickman Co.	0	*	0	*	•	Burgin Ind.	2	*	1	*	•	Corbin Ind.	2	*	5	*
Carlisle Co.	2	*	11	4	•	Hopkins Co.	12	1	22	1	•	Harrodsburg Ind.	0	*	1	*	•	Williamsburg Ind.	0	*	1	*
Carroll Co.	1	*	2	*		Dawson Springs Ind.	2	*	0	*	•	Metcalfe Co.	2	*	6	1		Wolfe Co.	1	*	3	*
Carter Co.	36	3	16	1	•	Jackson Co.	0	*	0	*	•	Monroe Co.	1	*	8	1	•	Woodford Co.	5	*	78	7
Casey Co.	5	*	19	3	•	Jefferson Co.	297	1	977	4	•	Montgomery Co.	13	1	24	2	•	* Rates were not calcul	ated for scl	nool d	istricts with	1
Christian Co.	7	0	10	0	•	Anchorage Ind.	0	*	٨	٨	•	Morgan Co.	11	2	5	*	•	fewer than 6 occurre				
Clark Co.	0	*	17	1		Jessamine Co.	22	1	7	0	•	Muhlenberg Co.	9	1	28	2	•	^ District has no high	school.			

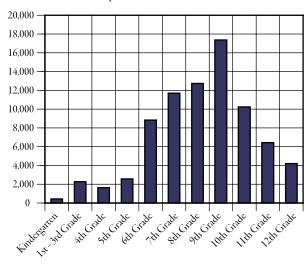
Out-of-School Suspensions: Board Violations

Discipline policy is made at the district level in Kentucky and implemented at the school level by the principal and his/her designee. Violations of the discipline policy at school are considered board violations. School administrators can take a variety of actions when a student is disruptive, interferes with the learning of other students, or affects the safety of others. Interventions range from student conferences to out-of-school suspensions. In extreme cases, expulsion from school may be the end result of discipline actions. Suspensions resulting from board violations may include, but are not limited to, failure to attend detention, defiance of authority, fighting, disturbing class, profanity, vulgarity, and use of tobacco.¹

Over the past decade there has been a movement towards "zero tolerance" policies, but the U.S. Department of Education's guidelines now call for "judgment and common sense" in dealing with disciplinary issues associated with zero tolerance.² Schools are implementing alternative disciplinary approaches, ranging from suspension alternatives to more proactive classroom management emphases. This renewed attention around suspensions is crucial for Kentucky's students. Removing a child from school can have a significant impact on the child and prompt some to never return to school.³ Further, out-of-school suspensions are linked to truancy, absenteeism, and delinquency.⁴ That assessment is no mere philosophy. More than a quarter century ago, the Supreme Court recognized that suspension is so disruptive to a young person that it impels due process protections.⁵

The best approach to school discipline includes clearly communicated and consistently-enforced rules, which are established through input from the

Suspensions for Board Violations by Grade, SY 2005



school community.⁶ Among schools reporting lower suspension rates, common characteristics included strong school leadership, respectful communications between teachers and students, and a relaxed school atmosphere.⁷ The key to effective school discipline strategies is maintaining the safety of students and staff, while encouraging responsible behavior and creating an environment conducive to learning.

Board violation data from the Kentucky Center for School Safety is reported by grade, gender, race, and free and reduced-price lunch. During the 2005 school year, there were 34,520 board violations for children in 6th–8th grade and 38,388 violations for 9th–12th grade students, for rates of 23 per 100 students and 21 per 100 students, respectively.

Looking at suspensions across the grade levels, the number climbed significantly in sixth grade and peaked by ninth grade, when the numbers of violations began to taper off. Suspension rates for 6th-8th graders were higher than 100 in Covington Independent, Gallatin County, and Paducah Independent School Districts, meaning some students were suspended from school more than once during the year. The highest suspension rates for 9th–12th graders were substantially lower than those for 6th-8th graders at 66 per 100 students in Christian County, 63 per 100 students in Covington Independent, and 61 per 100 students in Somerset Independent. In four school districts, Christian County, Covington Independent, Gallatin County, and Newport Independent, the suspension rates more than doubled the state rate for 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders.

Data Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety
Data Note: Students may have received more than one out-of-school suspension during the school year. Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

Page 68 www.kyyouth.org

¹ McCoy-Simandle, L., May, D., Fritz, T., McClure, T. (2005). Kentucky 2004: Safe Schools Data Project. Richmond, KY: Kentucky Center for School Safety.

² Phi Delta Kappa Center for Evaluation, Development, and Research (1998). "Addressing the Issues Surrounding School Suspensions and Expulsions." Research Bulletin, no. 21.

³ Brown, C. Birrane, K. (2004). "What's Happening to Our Children?" Maryland Bar Journal, vol. 27, no. 3.

⁴ Phi Delta Kappa Center for Evaluation, Development, and Research (1998). "Addressing the Issues Surrounding School Suspensions and Expulsions." *Research Bulletin*, no. 21.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Black, S. (2004). "Beyond Zero Tolerance." *American School Board Journal*, vol. 191, no. 09.

⁷ Christle, C., Nelson, M., and Jolivette, K. School Characteristics Related to the Use of Suspension. Issues Briefs, no. 12. Available at http://www. kysafeschools.org/clear/papers.html. Accessed November 2005.

Suspensions for board violations (number & rate per 100 students)

		SY 20	005		•			SY 20	005		•			SY 20	005		•			SY 20	05	
	6th-8th G	Grade	9th–12th G	rade		6	th-8th C	Grade 9	9th–12th G	rade	•	6t	th–8th (Grade !	9th–12th G	rade	•		6th-8th G	rade 9	th–12th Gi	rade
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	1	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	N	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•		Number	Rate	Number I	Rate
Kentucky	34,520	23	38,388	21	•	Clay Co.	25	3	222	20	•	Johnson Co.	6	1	18	2	•	Nelson Co.	117	10	126	8
Adair Co.	91	14	272	35	•	Clinton Co.	84	23	51	11	•	Paintsville Ind.	2	*	12	4	•	Bardstown Ind.	37	8	93	19
Allen Co.	159	21	166	18	•	Crittenden Co.	33	10	26	6	•	Kenton Co.	504	17	680	18	•	Nicholas Co.	82	29	97	29
Anderson Co.	128	14	398	37		Cumberland Co.	126	46	130	38	•	Beechwood Ind.	21	10	13	4	•	Ohio Co.	102	11	142	12
Ballard Co.	54	17	56	13		Daviess Co.	235	10	264	8		Covington Ind.	1,212	132	615	63	•	Oldham Co.	24	1	113	4
Barren Co.	121	13	315	26	•	Owensboro Ind.	59	7	215	20	•	Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	. 215	38	241	39	•	Owen Co.	101	22	90	16
Caverna Ind.	64	31	68	30	•	Edmonson Co.	34	7	15	2	•	Ludlow Ind.	44	18	39	13	•	Owsley Co.	66	39	55	24
Glasgow Ind.	84	18	90	16	•	Elliott Co.	136	49	95	28	•	Knott Co.	82	11	193	26	•	Pendleton Co.	247	35	354	42
Bath Co.	277	55	141	27	•	Estill Co.	169	27	205	30	•	Knox Co.	212	18	567	43	•	Perry Co.	161	15	491	41
Bell Co.	277	35	122	14	•	Fayette Co.	3,115	39	2,332	25	•	Barbourville Ind.	4	*	3	*	•	Hazard Ind.	31	16	16	6
Middlesboro Ind.	42	11	116	21		Fleming Co.	38	6	394	53		Larue Co.	96	17	83	12	•	Pike Co.	391	17	230	8
Pineville Ind.	14	11	11	7	•	Floyd Co.	261	17	510	26		Laurel Co.	378	18	866	35	•	Pikeville Ind.	29	9	38	10
Boone Co.	561	15	991	22	•	Franklin Co.	481	34	647	39	•	East Bernstadt Ind.	4	*	٨	٨	•	Powell Co.	61	10	129	18
Walton Verona Ind	. 46	16	53	16	•	Frankfort Ind.	35	16	56	15	•	Lawrence Co.	103	15	213	26	•	Pulaski Co.	286	16	424	18
Bourbon Co.	115	18	169	21	•	Fulton Co.	29	17	23	10	•	Lee Co.	91	31	141	39	•	Science Hill Ind.	21	13	٨	٨
Paris Ind.	20	12	45	23	•	Fulton Ind.	61	58	56	41	•	Leslie Co.	70	14	47	7	•	Somerset Ind.	143	42	308	61
Boyd Co.	103	14	60	5	•	Gallatin Co.	456	129	213	50	•	Letcher Co.	122	15	206	20	•	Robertson Co.	29	27	29	21
Ashland Ind.	79	10	166	17		Garrard Co.	171	28	352	50	•	Jenkins Ind.	31	23	59	39	•	Rockcastle Co.	92	13	152	17
Fairview Ind.	11	6	35	14		Grant Co.	166	18	570	52		Lewis Co.	114	19	181	27	•	Rowan Co.	48	6	168	18
Boyle Co.	92	13	146	17	•	Williamstown Ind.	60	30	44	19	•	Lincoln Co.	138	14	246	20	•	Russell Co.	28	4	38	4
Danville Ind.	247	58	47	9	•	Graves Co.	6	1	157	11	•	Livingston Co.	53	16	89	20	•	Scott Co.	328	21	546	30
Bracken Co.	82	27	126	33	•	Mayfield Ind.	18	5	79	20	•	Logan Co.	50	6	64	7	•	Shelby Co.	258	19	262	17
Augusta Ind.	21	30	17	18	•	Grayson Co.	7	1	17	1	•	Russellville Ind.	61	23	71	20	•	Simpson Co.	171	23	234	26
Breathitt Co.	252	49	274	38	•	Green Co.	28	7	77	15	•	Lyon Co.	54	20	36	12	•	Spencer Co.	105	18	157	24
Jackson Ind.	10	8	5	*		Greenup Co.	139	17	297	33		McCracken Co.	169	11	258	13	•	Taylor Co.	60	10	42	5
Breckinridge Co.	114	19	40	5		Raceland Ind.	28	12	34	11	•	Paducah Ind.	667	107	293	39	•	Campbellsville Ind.	24	8	55	15
Cloverport Ind.	0	*	0	*		Russell Ind.	57	12	76	11	•	McCreary Co.	394	50	419	42	•	Todd Co.	150	33	126	22
Bullitt Co.	849	29	452	14	•	Hancock Co.	16	4	16	3	•	McLean Co.	22	6	46	9	•	Trigg Co.	95	17	198	34
Butler Co.	117	24	204	29	•	Hardin Co.	856	27	964	22	•	Madison Co.	260	11	367	14	•	Trimble Co.	25	7	31	7
Caldwell Co.	421	92	243	39	•	Elizabethtown Ind.	129	24	170	23	•	Berea Ind.	56	24	140	43	•	Union Co.	90	17	159	20
Calloway Co.	134	19	23	3	•	West Point Ind.	5	*	٨	٨	•	Magoffin Co.	66	11	339	52	•	Warren Co.	65	2	248	7
Murray Ind.	86	22	42	8		Harlan Co.	419	36	545	40		Marion Co.	156	21	183	20	•	Bowling Green Ind.	185	23	139	13
Campbell Co.	213	20	414	27		Harlan Ind.	30	15	20	8		Marshall Co.	98	9	92	7	•	Washington Co.	50	12	43	7
Bellevue Ind.	61	34	81	29	•	Harrison Co.	236	31	346	35	•	Martin Co.	374	62	103	17	•	Wayne Co.	118	19		18
Dayton Ind.	107	45	87	29	•	Hart Co.	167	29	215	29	•	Mason Co.	262	42	304	38	•	Monticello Ind.	19	9	17	7
Fort Thomas Ind.	78	14	51	6	•	Henderson Co.	207	13	248	11	•	Meade Co.	304	26	165	11	•	Webster Co.	40	8	77	13
Newport Ind.	425	77	295	49	•	Henry Co.	96	18	104	16		Menifee Co.	73	29	47	12		Providence Ind.	7	9	49	43
Silver Grove Ind.	19	31	30	38	•	Eminence Ind.	2	*	6	3	•	Mercer Co.	52	9	41	6	•	Whitley Co.	157	14		12
Southgate Ind.	20	47	٨	٨		Hickman Co.	11	6	22	10	•	Burgin Ind.	12	12	15	11	•	Corbin Ind.	12	2	66	10
Carlisle Co.	14	7	12	5		Hopkins Co.	348	21	746	37	•	Harrodsburg Ind.	94	41	58	24		Williamsburg Ind.	25	13	19	8
Carroll Co.	35	7	68	13		Dawson Springs Ind.		19	7	4	•	Metcalfe Co.	102	24	64	14	•	Wolfe Co.	25	8		20
Carter Co.	523	45	662	49	•	Jackson Co.	75	13	70	11	•	Monroe Co.	21	4	39	7	•	Woodford Co.	198	22	259	22
Casey Co.	142	24	126	18	•	Jefferson Co.	5,105	25	4,279	16	•	Montgomery Co.	363	35	307	26	•	* Rates were not calcul	ated for sc	hool d	istricts wit	.h
Christian Co.	1,741	82	1,557	66	•	Anchorage Ind.	0	*	^	^	•	Morgan Co.	92	17	93	14	•	fewer than 6 occurre				
Clark Co.	374	29	382	24		Jessamine Co.	650	38	500	25	•	Muhlenberg Co.	51	4	89	6	•	^ District has no high s	chool.			

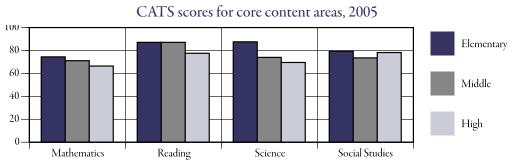
Education

Academic Achievement

Academic achievement is critical for Kentucky's public school students to succeed as adults. One measure of academic achievement focuses on the Adequate Yearly Progress component of the federally mandated No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). NCLB sets goals for every school in the nation, then annually assesses each school's progress toward meeting the NCLB goals. These yearly measures are known as Annual Yearly Progress, or AYP. The 2005 NCLB data show that 74.1 percent of all schools in Kentucky met all of their AYP goals. Among elementary schools, 89.3 percent met all of their AYP goals, but only 53.7 percent of middle schools and 47.8 percent of high schools met all goals. The remaining 304 schools failed to meet AYP goals, though 193 schools did meet at least 80 percent of the assigned goals.

All students in Kentucky are subject to provisions laid out in the NCLB Act, but the Act is also designed to monitor the progress of specific student subpopulations, including African-American, Asian, Hispanic, and White students; students receiving free or reduced-price lunches; students with limited English proficiency; and students with disabilities. Of the 253 schools with assigned goals for African-American students, 20.2 percent failed to reach goals in reading and 31.6 percent failed to reach goals in math. For schools assigned goals specifically related to students with disabilities, 31.2 percent failed to reach the goals in reading and 29.3 percent did not make AYP goals for math.

The other major focus of assessing student achievement in the state is the Commonwealth Accountability Testing System (CATS). Under this system, each school has a precise target to meet in each biennium,



Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Commonwealth Accountability Testing System (CATS) Briefing Packet.

and all schools have the target of reaching 100, or Proficiency, by 2014. The 2005 results, reported on the following page, represent the midpoint of the biennium.

Of the 176 school districts in Kentucky, 48 reached their goal just one year into the biennium. Nine districts have already exceeded their goal for the biennium by more than 5 percent, including: Anchorage Independent, Corbin Independent, Daviess County, East Bernstadt Independent, Graves County, Hancock County, Johnson County, Pikeville Independent, and Washington County. In contrast, Cloverport Independent, Covington Independent, Providence Independent, Robertson County, and Russellville Independent have not yet reached 85 percent of their goals.

School district scores range from 57.9 to 107.9. Many school districts have significant work ahead to reach 100 by 2014. For example, 65 school districts scored lower than 75 for the 2005 school year. Just nine school districts scored 90 or better, including: Anchorage Independent, Beechwood Independent, Daviess County, Fort Thomas Independent, Graves

County, Hancock County, Oldham County, Pikeville Independent, and Science Hill Independent.

Different trends emerge when looking at scores by grade level. Elementary school students score the highest in science (87.6) and reading (87.1). The lowest performance area is arts and humanities with an index of 62.8. At the middle school level, students score the highest in reading (87.0), followed by arts and humanities (76.5), and practical living/vocational studies (74.3). The lowest performance area is writing (57.3). At the high school level, achievement levels were more consistent across the indices with scores for all six areas falling between 66.3 and 78.1. Students achieved the highest scores in practical living/vocational studies (79.1) and social studies (78.1). The lowest achievement was in math and writing at 66.3 and 68.3, respectively.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education website.

Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

Rate Calculation: (2004-05 score * 100) / (2004-06 goal)

Page 70 www.kyyouth.org

Kentucky Department of Education (2005). Briefing Packet State Release: No Child Left Behind Adequate Yearly Progress Report. Available at http://www.education.ky.gov. Accessed November 2005.

Student achievement (scores & percent of goal attained)

	2004–06 Goal	2004-05 Score	Percent	•		2004–06 Goal	2004-05 Score	Percent	•		2004–06 Goal	2004-05 Score	Percent	•	2004–06 Goal	2004–05 Score	Percent
Kentucky	80.1	77.4	97	•	Clay Co.	72.7	76.1	105	•	Johnson Co.	81.8	89.4	109	• Nelson Co.	79.8	75.7	95
Adair Co.	77.4	76.8	99	•	Clinton Co.	75.2	72.4	96	•	Paintsville Ind.	85.8	87.5	102	Bardstown Ind.	78.3	74.2	95
Allen Co.	79.4	74.9	94		Crittenden Co.	84.4	81.8	97		Kenton Co.	83.5	80.0	96	Nicholas Co.	74.9	68.5	91
Anderson Co.	84.3	83.8	99	•	Cumberland Co.	78.7	75.9	96	•	Beechwood Ind.	89.3	91.8	103	Ohio Co.	81.0	82.2	101
Ballard Co.	79.3	79.7	101	•	Daviess Co.	88.6	94.1	106	•	Covington Ind.	71.2	59.3	83	• Oldham Co.	90.6	95.1	105
Barren Co.	82.7	76.8	93	•	Owensboro Ind.	82.7	84.7	102	•	Erlanger-Elsmere In	d. 83.0	83.2	100	 Owen Co. 	80.9	72.8	90
Caverna Ind.	77.1	70.4	91	•	Edmonson Co.	80.5	80.0	99	•	Ludlow Ind.	83.8	85.7	102	 Owsley Co. 	73.7	68.5	93
Glasgow Ind.	86.2	85.6	99	•	Elliott Co.	75.7	64.9	86	•	Knott Co.	74.7	70.2	94	 Pendleton Co. 	79.7	75.5	95
Bath Co.	76.0	72.1	95	•	Estill Co.	78.7	75.8	96	•	Knox Co.	73.0	65.1	89	• Perry Co.	77.1	73.1	95
Bell Co.	76.1	71.7	94	•	Fayette Co.	83.3	78.8	95	•	Barbourville Ind.	77.1	80.4	104	Hazard Ind.	80.9	82.5	102
Middlesboro Ind.	75.8	77.4	102		Fleming Co.	76.8	74.0	96	•	Larue Co.	78.5	75.5	96	Pike Co.	78.3	81.8	104
Pineville Ind.	78.7	76.2	97	•	Floyd Co.	74.9	71.5	95	•	Laurel Co.	80.1	77.4	97	Pikeville Ind.	87.0	92.8	107
Boone Co.	84.8	85.4	101	•	Franklin Co.	82.1	76.4	93	•	East Bernstadt Ind.	78.3	86.6	111	• Powell Co.	79.5	75.9	95
Walton Verona Ind.	. 88.5	87.8	99	•	Frankfort Ind.	80.2	73.8	92	•	Lawrence Co.	76.2	66.2	87	 Pulaski Co. 	78.2	77.6	99
Bourbon Co.	79.8	76.5	96	•	Fulton Co.	75.0	67.3	90	•	Lee Co.	78.8	72.6	92	 Science Hill Ind. 	88.8	92.2	104
Paris Ind.	79.0	75.0	95	•	Fulton Ind.	77.3	71.1	92	•	Leslie Co.	76.1	71.0	93	 Somerset Ind. 	82.2	80.7	98
Boyd Co.	81.4	78.4	96	•	Gallatin Co.	73.9	65.4	88	•	Letcher Co.	75.0	70.6	94	• Robertson Co.	75.6	62.2	82
Ashland Ind.	83.1	78.9	95	•	Garrard Co.	79.4	74.3	94	•	Jenkins Ind.	74.2	70.7	95	Rockcastle Co.	83.7	86.4	103
Fairview Ind.	76.6	73.6	96	•	Grant Co.	81.0	80.6	100	•	Lewis Co.	76.1	75.4	99	Rowan Co.	80.1	79.9	100
Boyle Co.	83.5	82.2	98	•	Williamstown Ind.	81.9	83.4	102		Lincoln Co.	77.9	74.3	95	Russell Co.	81.3	81.7	100
Danville Ind.	81.9	78.5	96	•	Graves Co.	82.8	90.0	109	•	Livingston Co.	79.7	74.3	93	• Scott Co.	81.0	79.9	99
Bracken Co.	79.0	76.8	97	•	Mayfield Ind.	79.7	79.7	100	•	Logan Co.	80.2	79.8	100	Shelby Co.	80.8	77.8	96
Augusta Ind.	75.9	65.0	86	•	Grayson Co.	79.4	77.9	98	•	Russellville Ind.	80.4	66.6	83	• Simpson Co.	81.9	82.2	100
Breathitt Co.	73.3	66.1	90	•	Green Co.	78.7	76.0	97	•	Lyon Co.	80.0	73.4	92	• Spencer Co.	76.9	73.4	95
Jackson Ind.	74.1	77.2	104	•	Greenup Co.	76.1	72.4	95	•	McCracken Co.	83.7	86.0	103	Taylor Co.	81.2	77.5	95
Breckinridge Co.	81.6	75.7	93	•	Raceland Ind.	80.3	72.1	90	•	Paducah Ind.	80.7	77.4	96	Campbellsville II	nd. 81.6	73.4	90
Cloverport Ind.	80.6	67.2	83	•	Russell Ind.	84.2	82.6	98	•	McCreary Co.	73.6	71.0	96	Todd Co.	78.2	75.1	96
Bullitt Co.	77.8	70.9	91	•	Hancock Co.	85.3	90.5	106	•	McLean Co.	85.9	87.6	102	• Trigg Co.	79.1	76.6	97
Butler Co.	79.0	78.7	100	•	Hardin Co.	79.6	76.7	96	•	Madison Co.	80.9	79.8		• Trimble Co.	80.9	75.8	94
Caldwell Co.	81.5	79.8	98	•	Elizabethtown Ind.	85.7	87.1	102	•	Berea Ind.	80.7	75.6		Union Co.	80.8	75.9	94
Calloway Co.	82.3	82.4	100	•	West Point Ind.	70.1	66.8	95	•	Magoffin Co.	75.5	75.3	100	• Warren Co.	83.3	85.5	103
Murray Ind.	88.4	84.4	95	•	Harlan Co.	72.4	72.7	100	•	Marion Co.	80.3	81.5	101	Bowling Green In	nd. 82.3	86.0	104
Campbell Co.	80.8	77.6	96	•	Harlan Ind.	80.4	81.0	101	•	Marshall Co.	81.6	82.4	101	• Washington Co.	77.9	82.4	106
Bellevue Ind.	77.7	72.4	93	•	Harrison Co.	84.0	79.0	94	•	Martin Co.	74.6	68.6	92	Wayne Co.	79.3	74.3	94
Dayton Ind.	74.6	69.0	92	•	Hart Co.	77.5	73.7	95	•	Mason Co.	82.1	84.3	103	Monticello Ind.	77.6	68.6	88
Fort Thomas Ind.	93.9	97.2	104	•	Henderson Co.	79.7	79.9	100	•	Meade Co.	82.5	82.0		• Webster Co.	79.1	78.1	99
Newport Ind.	75.9	70.4	93	•	Henry Co.	78.3	71.7	92		Menifee Co.	77.9	71.3		 Providence Ind. 	71.9	57.9	81
Silver Grove Ind.	78.2	71.3	91	•	Eminence Ind.	78.6	80.4	102	•	Mercer Co.	80.2	75.3		• Whitley Co.	77.4	77.2	100
Southgate Ind.	80.3	74.6	93	•	Hickman Co.	80.4	72.2	90	•	Burgin Ind.	78.8	72.1		• Corbin Ind.	83.6	89.4	107
Carlisle Co.	83.6	80.5	96	•	Hopkins Co.	79.6	79.5	100	•	Harrodsburg Ind.	79.7	72.9	91	• Williamsburg Inc		86.9	107
Carroll Co.	77.3	76.2	99	•	Dawson Springs Inc		83.2	100	•	Metcalfe Co.	78.7	75.0	95	Wolfe Co.	77.8	79.6	103
Carter Co.	77.5	72.2	93	•	Jackson Co.	76.5	70.3	92	•	Monroe Co.	79.0	72.2	91	Woodford Co.	82.5	82.9	102
Carter Co. Casey Co.	77.9	74.0	95	•	Jefferson Co.	77.6	73.9	95	•	Montgomery Co.	81.2	75.0		•	04.3	04.9	100
Christian Co.	76.3	67.6	89	•		97.7	107.9	110	•		78.7	74.6		•			
	81.5			•	Anchorage Ind.	81.0			•	Morgan Co.	83.1	80.4		•			
Clark Co.	81.5	76.9	94	•	Jessamine Co.	81.0	76.4	94	•	Muhlenberg Co.	83.1	80.4	97	•			

Education

High School Graduation Rate

A high school diploma is the first step to a competitive post-secondary experience and to better paying jobs. The income gap between high school graduates and non-graduates is widening every year. In 1975, this income gap was only 10 percent while in 1999 the gap was nearly 30 percent. The year 2005 finds the gap approaching 50 percent. Those not completing high school face higher rates of unemployment, increased reliance on public assistance, and a higher likelihood of ending up in prison than those who do receive a high school diploma.²

High school graduation rates also affect the health of the state's economy, because employment rates increase as educational attainment increases. In 2004, 46 percent of adults ages 25-34 without a high school degree were employed full time, compared to 58 percent of those with a high school degree and 66 percent of those with a Bachelor's degree or higher.³

In 2002, for every 100 ninth graders who entered high school in the United States, 68 will graduate from high school on time.⁴ The state with the highest percent of students graduating on time was Massachusetts with 76, while Kentucky came in below the national average with 65 on-time graduates.

State definitions of the graduation rate vary widely, resulting in inconsistent reporting of the data. The definitions in many cases significantly underestimate the problems that schools and students are facing. For example, Kentucky self-reported the graduation rate for 2002-03 to the U.S. Department of Education at 80.7 percent, while an independent calculation for 2000-01 reported the rate at 65 percent.⁵

The No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act has identified a minimum calculation method for report-

ing graduation rates: 1) the percentage of students, measured from the beginning of high school, who graduate with a regular diploma (not including an alternative degree not fully aligned with the state's academic standards, such as GED) in the standard number of years; or 2) another definition, developed by the state and approved by the U.S. Department of Education, that more accurately measures the rate of students who graduate from high school with a regular diploma.⁶ State definitions must avoid counting dropouts as transfers.

Kentucky calculates the graduation rate in the same manner as the National Center for Education Statistics' database, Common Core of Data, which is consistent with the recommendations of the 2004 U.S. Department of Education Task Force on Graduation, Completion and Dropout Indicators. Kentucky has also recently signed on with the National Governors Association program for a common calculation of graduation rates across the states.

Statewide, the graduation rate was 81 percent for school year 2004, up from 79 percent during the previous year. In the Breathitt County, Clay County, Harrodsburg Independent, and Menifee County school districts, fewer than two-thirds of students graduated within four years. In comparison, reported graduation rates were 100 percent in Augusta Independent, Hancock County, Providence Independent, Silver Grove Independent, and Walton Verona Independent school districts.

More than half of the school districts posted an improvement in their graduation rate between 2002-03 and 2003-04. Dayton Independent, Bardstown Independent, and Harlan Independent increased the

graduation rate by more than 15 percentage points. Meanwhile, the graduation rate decreased in 63 school districts.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education

Data Note: Graduates include those graduating within four years of entering high school and those with an Individual Education Plan (IEP) that take longer than four years to complete high school. Graduates that graduate after more than four years or those who receive a certificate of completion are not included. For the rate calculation, dropouts from the graduating class include students from the class that dropped out at any point during the four years. Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

Rate Calculation: (Number of on-time high school graduates in 2003 * 100) / (Total number of high school graduates in 2003 + dropouts from graduating class)

(Number of on-time high school graduates in 2004 * 100) / (Total number of high school graduates in 2004 + dropouts from graduating class)

Page 72 www.kyyouth.org

¹ Day, J. and Newburger, E. (2002). "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings." *Current Population Reports*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau.

² Kaufman, P., Alt, M., and Chapman, C. (2004). Dropout Rates in the United States: 2001 (NCES 2005-046). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³ U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2005). The Condition of Education 2005, NCES 2005-094, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

⁴ Achieve, Inc. (2005). Kentucky Data Profile. Available at http://www.achieve.org/dstore.nsf/Lookup/Kentuckydata/\$file/Kentuckydata.pdf. Accessed November 2005.

⁵ Hall, D. (2005). Getting Honest about Grad Rates: How States Play the Numbers and Students Lose. Washington, DC: The Education Trust. Available at http://www.edtrust.org, Accessed November 2005.

⁶ Ibid.

Graduation rate (number & rate per 100 students)

					•						•						•					
	SY 2 Number		SY 2 Number		•		SY 2 Number		SY 2 Number		•	Λ	SY 20 Jumber		SY 2 Jumber		•		SY 2 Number		SY 20 Number	
Kentucky	36,379	79	36,535	81	•	Clay Co.	190	58	176	62	•	Johnson Co.	211	84	202	82	•	Nelson Co.	304	87	333	89
Adair Co.	141	66	156	74	•	Clinton Co.	64	74	87	75	•	Paintsville Ind.	57	77	64	89	•	Bardstown Ind.	103	74	102	93
Allen Co.	194	74	179	83	•	Crittenden Co.	98	90	91	87	•	Kenton Co.	753	91	750	90	•	Nicholas Co.	69	85	78	84
Anderson Co.	227	88	228	86	•	Cumberland Co.	76	72	50	68	•	Beechwood Ind.	81	99	78	98	•	Ohio Co.	244	89	251	86
Ballard Co.	66	83	94	87		Daviess Co.	737	91	711	91	•	Covington Ind.	194	89	189	95	•	Oldham Co.	612	93	647	92
Barren Co.	235	80	238	81	•	Owensboro Ind.	223	84	225	89	•	Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	94	87	117	88	•	Owen Co.	92	74	106	76
Caverna Ind.	41	79	57	86	•	Edmonson Co.	138	84	109	81	•	Ludlow Ind.	64	93	51	96	•	Owsley Co.	53	79	55	74
Glasgow Ind.	109	79	118	86	•	Elliott Co.	76	78	61	79	•	Knott Co.	153	72	169	79	•	Pendleton Co.	185	91	192	91
Bath Co.	89	67	89	72	•	Estill Co.	142	74	154	79	•	Knox Co.	225	63	244	69	•	Perry Co.	200	68	252	78
Bell Co.	173	69	183	67	•	Fayette Co.	1,672	75	1,807	76	•	Barbourville Ind.	44	100	53	98	•	Hazard Ind.	77	88	75	99
Middlesboro Ind.	83	67	103	74		Fleming Co.	137	79	129	74	•	Larue Co.	152	80	133	80	•	Pike Co.	583	84	594	82
Pineville Ind.	28	85	29	83	•	Floyd Co.	395	75	362	75	•	Laurel Co.	440	72	428	75	:	Pikeville Ind.	79	83	73	91
Boone Co.	899	91	804	91	•	Franklin Co.	336	78	359	80	•	East Bernstadt Ind.	^	٨	٨	٨	•	Powell Co.	125	68	126	67
Walton Verona Ind.	74	99	63	100	•	Frankfort Ind.	68	80	59	83	•	Lawrence Co.	164	76	136	70	•	Pulaski Co.	503	79	462	82
Bourbon Co.	168	90	167	88	•	Fulton Co.	51	85	39	80	•	Lee Co.	70	78	72	90	•	Science Hill Ind.	٨	٨	٨	٨
Paris Ind.	48	91	29	88	•	Fulton Ind.	37	86	25	83	•	Leslie Co.	147	79	127	76	•	Somerset Ind.	91	85	115	80
Boyd Co.	229	86	200	88	•	Gallatin Co.	50	74	70	85	•	Letcher Co.	201	77	199	77	•	Robertson Co.	14	82	25	78
Ashland Ind.	184	86	241	87	•	Garrard Co.	142	74	144	84	•	Jenkins Ind.	38	97	32	80	•	Rockcastle Co.	185	77	188	85
Fairview Ind.	43	88	48	92		Grant Co.	212	79	164	76	•	Lewis Co.	143	81	130	82	:	Rowan Co.	171	80	173	87
Boyle Co.	178	82	181	88	•	Williamstown Ind.	41	77	36	84	•	Lincoln Co.	240	71	262	73	•	Russell Co.	135	70	143	72
Danville Ind.	98	85	93	81	•	Graves Co.	250	79	244	79	•	Livingston Co.	87	89	60	91	•	Scott Co.	332	77	290	77
Bracken Co.	77	92	79	87	•	Mayfield Ind.	80	84	81	74	•	Logan Co.	195	78	204	91	•	Shelby Co.	305	78	312	85
Augusta Ind.	16	100	24	100	•	Grayson Co.	270	78	249	90	•	Russellville Ind.	85	89	67	84	•	Simpson Co.	167	87	144	80
Breathitt Co.	110	50	110	63	•	Green Co.	107	91	117	95	•	Lyon Co.	64	86	67	91	•	Spencer Co.	131	89	153	87
Jackson Ind.	28	82	31	89	•	Greenup Co.	193	77	168	79	•	McCracken Co.	415	91	396	87	•	Taylor Co.	204	90	157	89
Breckinridge Co.	173	79	189	89	•	Raceland Ind.	70	99	67	96	•	Paducah Ind.	159	70	150	74	•	Campbellsville Ind.	76	76	72	79
Cloverport Ind.	22	100	13	93	•	Russell Ind.	158	95	139	96	•	McCreary Co.	175	76	214	88	•	Todd Co.	127	85	93	79
Bullitt Co.	627	81	599	80	•	Hancock Co.	83	98	87	100	•	McLean Co.	114	85	104	83	•	Trigg Co.	109	78	105	86
Butler Co.	141	89	130	84	•	Hardin Co.	876	80	844	81	•	Madison Co.	449	88	503	92	•	Trimble Co.	92	87	82	88
Caldwell Co.	146	85	131	92	•	Elizabethtown Ind.	167	85	140	85	•	Berea Ind.	61	86	66	84	•	Union Co.	147	81	152	76
Calloway Co.	189	90	210	92	•	West Point Ind.	٨	٨	٨	٨	•	Magoffin Co.	144	72	129	76	•	Warren Co.	693	87	704	89
Murray Ind.	118	99	113	97	•	Harlan Co.	327	75	261	69	•	Marion Co.	172	84	179	81	•	Bowling Green Ind.	208	87	199	86
Campbell Co.	303	85	316	83	•	Harlan Ind.	51	75	61	92	•	Marshall Co.	276	83	288	89	•	Washington Co.	140	84	133	81
Bellevue Ind.	47	85	43	90	•	Harrison Co.	211	88	206	90	•	Martin Co.	151	79	133	81		Wayne Co.	145	74	152	77
Dayton Ind.	36	54	55	77	•	Hart Co.	140	84	153	83	•	Mason Co.	165	86	168	79	•	Monticello Ind.	48	81	40	80
Fort Thomas Ind.	180	97	200	95	•	Henderson Co.	424	74	449	80	•	Meade Co.	323	81	320	83	•	Webster Co.	139	84	128	86
Newport Ind.	142	87	121	82	•	Henry Co.	137	81	121	79	•	Menifee Co.	98	74	69	55	•	Providence Ind.	24	89	29	100
Silver Grove Ind.	15	94	22	100	•	Eminence Ind.	18	86	32	89	•	Mercer Co.	152	94	127	92	•	Whitley Co.	209	79	221	77
Southgate Ind.	٨	٨	٨	٨	•	Hickman Co.	45	82	46	87	•	Burgin Ind.	21	84	29	88	•	Corbin Ind.	158	91	157	91
Carlisle Co.	58	88	49	83	•	Hopkins Co.	432	84	420	82	•	Harrodsburg Ind.	50	86	31	65	•	Williamsburg Ind.	46	84	57	93
Carroll Co.	89	70	82	77	•	Dawson Springs Ind.	32	80	55	86	•	Metcalfe Co.	55	73	99	88	•	Wolfe Co.	84	76	85	79
Carter Co.	273	84	231	85	•	Jackson Co.	130	84	140	79	•	Monroe Co.	118	84	124	88	•	Woodford Co.	245	86	246	89
Casey Co.	134	82	143	82	•	Jefferson Co.	4,610	69	4,920	75	•	Montgomery Co.	203	79	230	84	•	^ District has no high	school			
Christian Co.	475	75	517	78	•	Anchorage Ind.	٨	٨	٨	۸	•	Morgan Co.	150	78	133	83	•					
Clark Co.	280	69	261	70	•	Jessamine Co.	342	72	353	74	•	Muhlenberg Co.	348	83	328	73	•					

Education

Successful Transition After High School

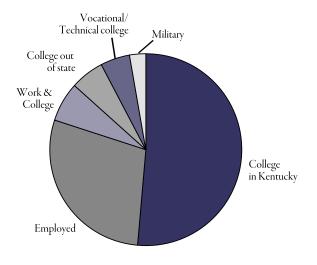
Leading a productive adult life begins with a successful transition from high school to the postsecondary world of education or employment. High school graduates who enroll in postsecondary education institutions or gain employment, including active military service, six months after high school graduation are considered to have made successful transitions.¹

Higher education is one path to success for students. College graduates have consistently earned more than their non-degree holding peers. In 2002, male college graduates earned 65 percent more than their counterparts who only completed high school. Female college graduates earned 71 percent more than their peers who only completed high school. Further, college degrees equate to increased employability with 85 percent of those holding a bachelor's degree or higher employed, compared to 62 percent for those with less than a high school degree were employed.³

The 2004 unemployment rate for college graduates was only 2.6 percent, but the rate was more than tripled for those having only a high school degree. Further, by the year 2020, Kentucky needs to double the number of college degree holders from the current 400,000 to 800,000 to maintain its economic standing. That increase in college degree holders would not improve Kentucky's standing but merely maintain the state's current standing. Critical to meeting this expectation is the successful transition of high school graduates to the postsecondary education system.

The United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that nationwide, 66.7 percent of the graduates of the class of 2004 were

Status of high school graduates making successful transition, 2004



enrolled in college. Of those that were not enrolled in college, 77.5 percent were participating in the labor force. The unemployment rate for those recent graduates was an alarming 20 percent.⁶

Statewide, 96 percent of high school graduates in 2004 successfully transitioned to work, school, or the military after graduation, up slightly from 95 percent in 2000. School districts reported rates ranging from 80 percent in the Elliott County and Fulton Independent school districts to 100 percent in 21 school districts.

Data Source: Kentucky Department of Education

Data Note: Independent school districts are listed after the school district for the county in which they are located.

Rate Calculation: (number of school year 2000 public high school graduates who were in post-secondary school, employed, in the military, or involved in any combination of these successful transitions six months

after graduation * 100) / (total number of public high school graduates in 2000 school year)

(number of school year 2004 public high school graduates who were in post-secondary school, employed, in the military, or involved in any combination of these successful transitions six months after graduation * 100) / (total number of public high school graduates in 2004 school year)

- 1 Kentucky Department of Education (2005). *Nonacademic Data*. Available at http://www.education.ky.gov/KDE/Administrative+Resources/Testing+and+Reporting+/Reports/Nonacademic+Data/default.htm. Accessed November 2005.
- 2 Wirt, J., Choy, S., Rooney, P., Provasnik, S., Sen, A., and Tobin, R. (2004). The Condition of Education 2004(NCES 2004-077). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 3 U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2005). The Condition of Education 2005, NCES 2005-094, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- f Ibid.
- 5 The Business Forum on Kentucky Education (2005). Frankfort, KY: Business Forum on Kentucky Education. Available at http://www. kychamber.com/kyccdocs/pdffiles/Business%20Forum%20Report. pdf. Accessed October 2005.
- 5 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2005). News release: College Enrollment and Work Activity among 2004 High School Graduates. Available at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/hsgec_03252005.pdf. Accessed November 2005.

Page 74 www.kyyouth.org

Successful transition after high school (number & percent of all graduates)

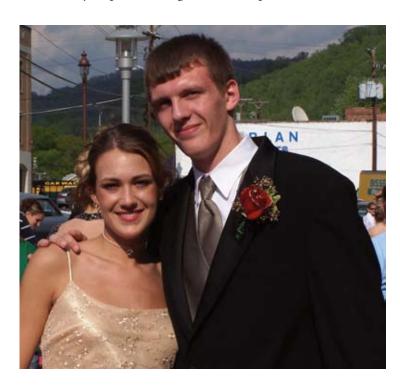
					•						•						•					
	SY 2		SY 2		•			2000	SY 2		•		SY 2		SY 2		•		SY 2		SY 2	
			Number		•		Number				•				Number		•		Number			
Kentucky	35,115	95	36,275	96	•	Clay Co.	166	89	166	92	•	Johnson Co.	196	92	200	98	•	Nelson Co.	283	96	323	96
Adair Co.	117	91	150	87		Clinton Co.	88	93	76	87	•	Paintsville Ind.	54	93	63	95	•	Bardstown Ind.	105	98	102	
Allen Co.	202	100	180	97	•	Crittenden Co.	116	96	89	95	•	Kenton Co.	734	98	753	99		Nicholas Co.	61	90	80	
Anderson Co.	184	100	228	99	•	Cumberland Co.	67	91	46	87	•	Beechwood Ind.	73	100	76	97	•	Ohio Co.	207	94	257	
Ballard Co.	84	91	92	97	•	Daviess Co.	696	94	686	94	•	Covington Ind.	187	97	182	95	•	Oldham Co.	538	99	657	99
Barren Co.	230	93	226	91	•	Owensboro Ind.	195	91	225	100	•	Erlanger-Elsmere Ind.	112	90	115	97	•	Owen Co.	110	92	103	
Caverna Ind.	58	94	56	98	•	Edmonson Co.	122	93	108	97	•	Ludlow Ind.	55	95	50	, -	•	Owsley Co.	48	91	51	93
Glasgow Ind.	118	97	113	96	•	Elliott Co.	57	76	49	80	•	Knott Co.	181	93	165	71	•	Pendleton Co.	134	92	180	
Bath Co.	110	91	92	97	•	Estill Co.	124	89	139	89	•	Knox Co.	226	86	246	93	•	Perry Co.	228	89	224	86
Bell Co.	199	82	188	93	•	Fayette Co.	1,578	97	1,822	97	•	Barbourville Ind.	34	69	53	98	•	Hazard Ind.	66	100	75	100
Middlesboro Ind.	126	98	107	99		Fleming Co.	149	90	135	98	•	Larue Co.	138	98	129	95		Pike Co.	690	94	599	98
Pineville Ind.	53	96	29	97	•	Floyd Co.	389	93	368	98	•	Laurel Co.	398	96	429	94	•	Pikeville Ind.	83	95	74	99
Boone Co.	672	97	801	98	•	Franklin Co.	352	98	370	99	•	East Bernstadt Ind.	^	٨	^	٨	•	Powell Co.	140	97	114	88
Walton Verona Ind.	61	100	63	100	•	Frankfort Ind.	45	98	60	97	•	Lawrence Co.	157	93	134	93	•	Pulaski Co.	381	98	412	85
Bourbon Co.	174	95	161	96	•	Fulton Co.	66	96	39	93	•	Lee Co.	71	82	68	92	•	Science Hill Ind.	٨	٨	^	٨
Paris Ind.	21	91	30	100	•	Fulton Ind.	31	94	20	80	•	Leslie Co.	113	94	117	89	•	Somerset Ind.	71	95	109	92
Boyd Co.	223	94	196	93	•	Gallatin Co.	70	95	71	99	•	Letcher Co.	203	92	195	96	•	Robertson Co.	21	100	27	100
Ashland Ind.	211	99	245	99	•	Garrard Co.	104	92	141	97	•	Jenkins Ind.	34	74	31	91	•	Rockcastle Co.	154	96	191	100
Fairview Ind.	45	98	47	98		Grant Co.	159	92	163	96		Lewis Co.	126	94	129	98		Rowan Co.	182	99	165	95
Boyle Co.	146	94	180	99		Williamstown Ind.	29	100	36	100	•	Lincoln Co.	164	84	258	90	•	Russell Co.	139	92	150	98
Danville Ind.	66	99	94	100	•	Graves Co.	271	98	263	95	•	Livingston Co.	80	91	58	97	•	Scott Co.	313	96	297	97
Bracken Co.	66	89	76	95	•	Mayfield Ind.	75	95	80	94	•	Logan Co.	187	96	191	93	•	Shelby Co.	255	98	299	95
Augusta Ind.	24	100	24	100	•	Grayson Co.	231	96	245	98	•	Russellville Ind.	75	90	63	91	•	Simpson Co.	167	97	136	92
Breathitt Co.	105	86	105	92	•	Green Co.	101	92	114	97	•	Lyon Co.	49	100	67	100	•	Spencer Co.	91	95	136	88
Jackson Ind.	20	95	29	94	•	Greenup Co.	166	89	148	87	•	McCracken Co.	458	98	419	99	•	Taylor Co.	152	95	160	99
Breckinridge Co.	189	90	172	91	•	Raceland Ind.	62	98	66	97	•	Paducah Ind.	166	94	143	94	•	Campbellsville Ind.	101	96	73	100
Cloverport Ind.	20	95	13	100		Russell Ind.	153	99	140	100		McCreary Co.	162	91	209	94		Todd Co.	107	96	84	88
Bullitt Co.	683	96	619	99	•	Hancock Co.	116	98	85	98	•	McLean Co.	106	95	100	91	•	Trigg Co.	89	91	99	90
Butler Co.	107	96	126	95	•	Hardin Co.	842	95	857	97	•	Madison Co.	439	99	500	97	•	Trimble Co.	91	99	80	95
Caldwell Co.	126	93	120	90	•	Elizabethtown Ind.	162	100	142	99	•	Berea Ind.	57	95	65	96	•	Union Co.	168	94	166	100
Calloway Co.	196	92	213	99	•	West Point Ind.	٨	٨	٨	٨	•	Magoffin Co.	142	83	126	95	•	Warren Co.	645	98	700	98
Murray Ind.	83	100	109	96	•	Harlan Co.	250	85	253	93	•	Marion Co.	205	99	178	97	•	Bowling Green Ind.	227	99	200	98
Campbell Co.	283	96	312	93	•	Harlan Ind.	66	96	60	97	•	Marshall Co.	276	97	287	98	•	Washington Co.	121	98	129	96
Bellevue Ind.	47	98	41	89	•	Harrison Co.	183	88	203	99	•	Martin Co.	127	87	123	90	•	Wayne Co.	147	90	151	97
Dayton Ind.	75	97	55	98	•	Hart Co.	152	93	147	95	•	Mason Co.	150	95	165	96	•	Monticello Ind.	37	93	37	93
Fort Thomas Ind.		100	203	100		Henderson Co.	475	100	444	99	•	Meade Co.	293	92	310		•	Webster Co.	116	94	127	98
Newport Ind.	103	86	106	86	•	Henry Co.	115	94	112	89	•	Menifee Co.	57	89	88	88	•	Providence Ind.	32	97	24	
Silver Grove Ind.		100	21	95	•	Eminence Ind.	24	100	32	100	•	Mercer Co.	135	97	126		•	Whitley Co.	205	99	228	
Southgate Ind.	٨		^	٨	•	Hickman Co.	51	100	44	96	•	Burgin Ind.	27	93	27	90	•	Corbin Ind.	165	98		100
Carlisle Co.	59	100	51	100	•	Hopkins Co.	404	97	418	97	•	Harrodsburg Ind.		100		100	•	Williamsburg Ind.	50	96	54	
Carroll Co.	118	98	84	98	•	Dawson Springs Ind.	27	93	52	93	•	Metcalfe Co.	77	93	93	94	•	Wolfe Co.	93	100		100
Carter Co.	287	95	217	93	•	Jackson Co.	126	100	130	92	•	Monroe Co.	130	98	115	91	•	Woodford Co.	213	95	249	
Casey Co.	152	98	141	99	•	Jefferson Co.	4,763	98	5,062	99	•	Montgomery Co.	214	92	221	05	•			,,	21)	71
Christian Co.	455	99	476	88	•	Anchorage Ind.	4,703	^	7,002	^	•	Morgan Co.	134	89	129	96	•	^ District has no high	n school.			
Clark Co.	266	96	253	95	•	Jessamine Co.	304	97		100	_	Muhlenberg Co.	323	97	354	90	•					
Clark CU.	200	90	2)3	15	•	Jessamme Co.	304	71	3/0	100	•	within their Co.	343	11	334	70	•					

Student Profile on STEPHEN BROWN

Talk to Stephen Brown about success and you hear two different drumbeats. On one hand, he talks about being motivated by wanting "to be the best ... making sure I work harder than anyone else ... and being inspired by competition from my friends." He adds a formula for success that includes, "desire, a passion for whatever you do ... of working harder than anyone else." Persistence is a part of that self-starter mentality as well. Stephen observes, "When I don't understand something, I will do anything to try to figure it out."

As confident as he is and as strong as his diligent work ethic is, Stephen also turns introspective in thinking about his success. He is adamant that his Christian faith enables him to tackle mountains. He describes the unconditional support of family. Finally, he describes teachers who "expect excellence and who push you to the limit."

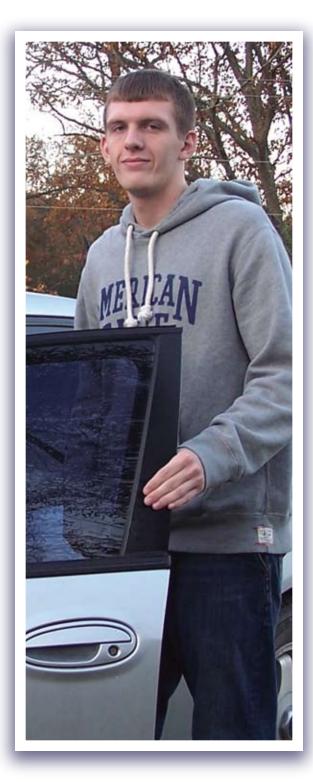
His combination of internal and external assets blend to paint a success story despite daunting obstacles. Stephen's dad is disabled,



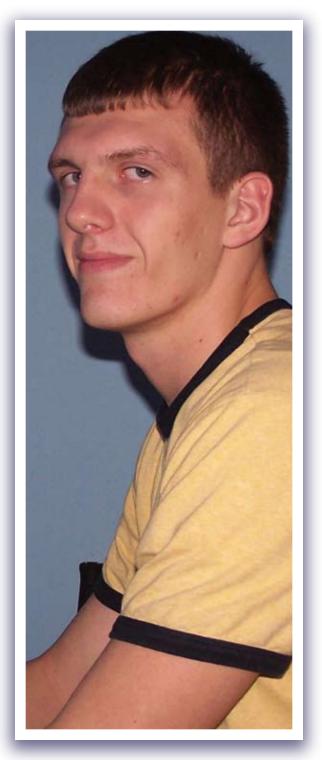
having lost a leg in a motorcycle wreck. Stephen understands economic pressures, describing a life where money is scarce and parents exemplify hard work to make ends meet. Stephen understands that reality, recalling that he has worked throughout high school and asserting that if he is to be college bound that, "I will have to work and work hard all summer to raise money and fill out every application I can to find tuition help."

Stephen believes his education has been a good one. He is an active student leader – three-year captain of the basketball team, a section leader for the internationally famed Harlan Boys Choir, and a member of the Key Club, Pep Club and Young Republicans Club. As referenced earlier, he describes teachers as doing "anything within their power to help us learn." However that is not to say that this teenager doesn't have views about schooling. He believes that smaller schools such as his get overlooked and wishes that policy makers and educational leaders would not believe "that bigger is always better." He underscores that teachers and principals have to serve as role models and also suggests that the pressure of tests sometimes "make school like a prison. Schools need to lighten up in their ways … so students will be eager to come every day."

When Stephen looks to the future, ambition and faith become intertwined. "My greatest hope," Stephen says, "is that in anything I do that I will put God first ... Nothing in this world matters more." Stephen wryly adds, "Of course, I also want to have a nice salary and a great family." Stephen worries about failure, "not for myself so much but because I don't want to let anyone down ... for some people, I am the only one on whom they can depend."







Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is defined as an act by a caregiver that results, or is likely to result, in physical harm to a child. Examples include punching, stabbing, biting, kicking or shaking a child. Physical abuse many times results in long-term physical impairment or even death to the child. Abuse in any form affects a child's physical, cognitive, emotional and social development. This can lead to learning difficulties, lack of emotional control, depression, and aggressiveness.² Any Kentuckian suspecting abuse of a child is required by law to report their suspicions to the local Department of Community Based Services office, the statewide Child Abuse Hotline or to a law enforcement agency.³ Nationwide, most reports of abuse are made by educational personnel, 16.3 percent, and legal and justice personnel, 16.0 percent, but the corresponding rates in Kentucky were much lower at 5.9 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively. During the three-year period 2002-2004, a child was reported abused or neglected every 8.5 minutes in Kentucky.⁵

Of the 906,000 children nationwide who were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect in 2003, almost 20 percent were found to have been physically abused. Children younger than 4 years are at greatest risk of severe injury or death as a result of abuse or neglect. Nationally in 2003, children younger than 4 years accounted for 79 percent of child maltreatment fatalities, with infants under the age of 1 year accounting for 44 percent of deaths.⁶

In Kentucky, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services received 56,612 reports of child abuse and neglect in 2004 involving 65,560 children. Of those reports, 30,641 (54 percent) were investigated, meaning those reports met the criteria established by the



Cabinet for when to proceed with an investigation of allegations of abuse or neglect. Physical abuse was reported in more than a third of the reports investigated by child protective services. Of the physical abuse reports investigated, 23 percent were substantiated, meaning the Cabinet determined that the abuse occurred. Substantiation rates for physical abuse in the counties ranged from greater than 50 percent in Fulton, Hickman, and Ohio Counties to less than 10 percent in Breckinridge, Knott, and Lawrence Coun-

ties.

The overall rate of physical abuse in Kentucky was 11 per 1,000 children under 18. Several counties had rates at least twice as high: Anderson, Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Owsley, Perry, and Wolfe. In contrast, among counties where a rate was calculated, Caldwell, Jackson, Logan, and Spencer Counties had rates of just 2 or 3 per 1,000 children.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, TWIST program. Number of children for rate calculation from Kentucky Population Research, Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

Data Note: For cases where the information on substantiation was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of abuse reports. **Rate Calculation:** (number of substantiated cases of child abuse * 100) / (number of investigated reports of child abuse) (number of investigated reports of child abuse * 100) / (estimated number of children in 2004)

Page 78 www.kyyouth.org

¹ English, D. (1998). "The Extent and Consequences of Child Maltreatment." *The Future of Children*, Vol. 8, No. 1.

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2003). Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth, 2003. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³ National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. (2003). "Mandatory Reporters of Child Abuse and Neglect." 2003 Child Abuse and Neglect State Statute Series. Washington DC: National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information.

⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth & Families. (2005). *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

⁵ Data from Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, TWIST Data 2002–2004, as cited in Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky brochure.

⁶ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2005). Child Maltreatment: Fact Sheet. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/ factsheets/cmfacts.htm. Accessed October 2005.

Physical abuse reports (number, percent substantiated & rate per 1,000 children under 18)

		2004	•	•		2004	•			2004	
		Percent		•		Percent	•			Percent	
	Number	Substantiated	Rate	•	Number	Substantiated	Rate •		Number	Substantiated	Rate
Kentucky	11,374	23	11	Grant	106	29	15	Meade	47	17	6
Adair	32	13	8	Graves	63	21	7	Menifee	28	18	17
Allen	34	18	7	Grayson	75	20	13	3.6	57	14	11
Anderson	115	49	22	Green	18	33	7 •	Metcalfe	27	41	11
Ballard	2	50	*	Greenup	107	21	12	Monroe	38	13	14
Barren	77	36	8	Hancock	23	35	10	Montgomery	29	28	5
Bath	35	11	12	Hardin	432	19	17) / - · · · · · ·	23	30	8
Bell	145	30	21	Harlan	120	30	16 •		45	18	7
Boone	154	21	5	Harrison	61	11	13 •	Nelson	98	16	9
Bourbon	71	13	16	Hart	43	26	9 •	Nicholas	6	33	4
Boyd	100	23	10	Henderson	161	22	15	Ohio	48	56	9
Boyle	78	14	12	Henry	50	36	13	Oldham	64	22	5
Bracken	12	42	6	Hickman	5	60	*	Owen	39	28	13
Breathitt	102	10	28	• Hopkins	130	18	12 •	Owsley	29	24	26
Breckinridge	18	6	4	Jackson	11	45	3	Pendicton	42	10	10
Bullitt	101	25	6	Jefferson	2,345	27	14	Perry	164	16	25
Butler	16	50	5	Jessamine	114	18	11	Pike	112	19	7
Caldwell	6	50		Johnson	110	10	20 •		72	25	21
Calloway	48	19	7	Kenton	286	23	7 •	Pulaski	207	14	15
Campbell	130	31	6	Knott	113	8	28	Robertson	4	100	*
Carlisle	9	44	8	Knox	66	23	8	Rockcastle	41	29	11
Carroll	57	23	21	Larue	0	0	*	Rowan	56	34	12
Carter	113	20	17	Laurel	169	20	12	Russell	43	14	12
Casey	53	13	14	Lawrence	45	4	12 •	Scott	86	31	9
Christian	168	30	8	Lee	68	16	43	Shelby	112	22	12
Clark	32	50	4	Leslie	65	12	25	Simpson	52	27	12
Clay	71	20	12	Letcher	95	22	17	Spencer	11	45	3
Clinton	40	15	19	Lewis	51	39	16 •	Taylor	30	13	6
Crittenden	32	16	16	Lincoln	118	13	18	1000	20	40	6
Cumberland	0	0	*	Livingston	11	45	5	Trigg	12	42	4
Daviess	430	18	19	Logan	21	19	3	Trimble	5	20	*
Edmonson	44	23	16	Lyon	15	40	13	Union	57	30	15
Elliott	26	38	15	McCracken	162	31	11 •	Warren	293	25	13
Estill	41	29	12	McCreary	91	21	21 •	Washington	12	25	4
Fayette	566	18	10	McLean	25	20	10	Wayne	31	19	6
Fleming	57	33	15	Madison	135	27	8	XX7-1	23	39	7
Floyd	124	15	13	Magoffin	51	10	16	· ·	101	25	10
Franklin	154	14	15		40	28	8 •	,	50	10	26
Fulton	26	54	14	Marshall	47	30	7	Woodford	67	27	12
Gallatin	0	0	*	Martin	68	22	21	* Rates were not c	alculated for	counties	
Garrard	31	13	8	Mason	27	22	7	with fewer than			

2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Page 79

Safety

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes rape, fondling, or inappropriate touching involving a child under the age of 18 years. It also includes involving a child under the age of 18 years in pornography. Incest, a form of sexual abuse, occurs when a close family member engages in touching, fondling or raping a child under the age of 18 years. Nationally 90,600 children were determined to be victims of sexual abuse in 2003, which represents 10 percent of all child abuse and neglect cases. Though the statistics are staggering as reported, child sexual abuse is considered to be under reported. Children are often afraid to tell anyone what has happened.

Sexual abuse can have long-term impacts on victims. Women who experienced sexual abuse as children were more likely than women who had not been sexually abused to suffer from one or more of six major adult disorders, including major depression, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, bulimia nervosa, alcohol dependence, and drug dependence.³ Estimates suggest that 1 out of 5 adult women and 1 out of 10 adult men had been sexually abused as a child.⁴

Following a report of suspected or known sexual abuse, the child is interviewed by a trained professional. If there are physical indications of sexual abuse, it is important that the child be examined by trained medical personnel. Kentucky has 13 Child Advocacy Centers located throughout the state with medical and psychological professionals who are specifically trained to provide these important and essential exams of child victims.

In Kentucky in 2004, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services investigated 3,670 reports of sexual



abuse. Of those investigations, 1,022 (28 percent) were substantiated. More than half of all cases were substantiated in Bracken, Jackson, Lee, Logan, McLean, Robertson, and Trigg Counties. In contrast, none of the reports were substantiated in Carroll, Casey, Hickman, Menifee, Owsley, Spencer, Trimble, Union, or Wayne Counties at the time the data was

reported.

The rate of sexual abuse in Kentucky was 4 per 1,000 children under 18 in 2004. For counties with rates calculated, rates ranged from 10 per 1,000 or higher in Clinton, Johnson, Lee, McCreary, and Wolfe Counties to 1 per 1,000 in Logan and Wayne Counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, TWIST program. Number of children for rate calculation from Kentucky Population Research, Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

Data Note: For cases where the information on substantiation was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of abuse reports.

Rate Calculation: (number of substantiated cases of child abuse * 100) / (number of investigated reports of child abuse) (number of investigated reports of child abuse * 100) / (estimated number of children in 2004)

Page 80 www.kyyouth.org

Exploited Children's Help Organization (1992). What To Do If Your Child Has Been Sexually Abused. Louisville, KY: Exploited Children's Help Organization.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth & Families. (2005). *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³ Zickler, P. (2002). "Childhood Sex Abuse Increases Risk for Drug Dependence in Adult Women." NIDA Notes, vol. 17, no. 1. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health. Available at http://www.drugabuse.gov/NIDA_Notes/NNVol17N1/ Childhood.html. Accessed November 2005

⁴ American Academy of Pediatrics. Children's Health Topics: Child Abuse and Neglect. Available at http://www.aap.org/healthtopics/childabuse. cfm. Accessed October 2005.

Sexual abuse reports (number, percent substantiated & rate per 1,000 children under 18)

		2004	•			2004				2004	
		Percent		•		Percent				Percent	
	Number	Substantiated	Rate	•	Number	Substantiated	Rate	•	Number	Substantiated	Rate
Kentucky	3,670	28	4	Grant	37	19	5	Meade	16	44	2
Adair	12	42	3	Graves	31	29	3	Menifee	3	0	*
Allen	16	19	3	0	34	15		Mercer	16	44	3
Anderson	23	39	4	Green	8	25	3	Metcalfe	10	50	4
Ballard	0	0	*	Greenup	40	13	5	Monroe	10	30	4
Barren	30	30	3	Hancock	10	20	4	Montgomery	23	43	4
Bath	10	20	3	Hardin	129	25	5	Morgan	21	48	7
Bell	30	43	4	Harlan	39	26	5	Muhlenberg	25	28	4
Boone	45	18	2	Harrison	12	17	3	Nelson	25	24	2
Bourbon	11	0	2	riart	23	39	5	Micholas	3	33	*
Boyd	38	24	4	Henderson	45	22	4	Ohio	23	35	4
Boyle	24	17	4	TT	22	32		Oldham	22	41	2
Bracken	3	67	*		2	0	*	Owen	15	40	5
Breathitt	34	15	9	Hopkins	43	35	4	Owsley	3	0	*
Breckinridge	29	48	6	таскѕоп	1	100	*	Pendleton	12	50	3
Bullitt	53	21	3	Iefferson	636	31	4	Perry	61	30	9
Butler	11	27	4	Jessamine	28	18	3	Pike	50	22	3
Caldwell	15	13	5	Johnson	60	23	11	Powell	19	16	5
Calloway	20	10	3	Kenton	99	42	3	Pulaski	39	13	3
Campbell	46	39	2	Knott	25	20	6	Robertson	4	100	*
Carlisle	4	25	*	Knox	37	27	5	Rockcastle	12	33	3
Carroll	10	0	4		0	0	*	Rowan	19	21	4
Carter	41	15	6	Laurel	46	30	3	Russell	15	33	4
Casey	20	0	5	Lawrence	22	9	U	Scott	32	6	3
Christian	61	38	3	Lee	16	56	10	Shelby	18	22	2
Clark	26	19	3	Laclia	24	21	9	Simpson	9	33	2
Clay	31	48	5		43	40	8	Spencer	1	0	*
Clinton	21	19	10	Lewis	20	25	6	Taylor	21	19	4
Crittenden	3	33	*	Lincoln	25	28	4	Todd	6	50	2
Cumberland	0	0	*	Livingston	12	33	6	Trigg	23	65	8
Daviess	119	23	5	Logon	7	57	1	Trimble	2	0	*
Edmonson	14	7	5	Lyon	8	50	7	Union	8	0	2
Elliott	9	22	5	McCracken	57	44	4	Warren	67	28	3
Estill	11	27	3	McCreary	51	24	11	wasiiiigtoii	6	33	2
Fayette	164	28	3	McLean	5	60	*	Wayne	7	0	1
Fleming	14	7	4	3.6 19	44	34	3	337.1	8	13	2
Floyd	52	23	5		17	29	5	Whitley	37	24	4
Franklin	44	20	4		18	22		Wolfe	26	15	14
Fulton	0	0	*	Marshall	24	21	4	Woodford	16	31	3
Gallatin	0	0	*	Martin	27	7	8	* Rates were not o	calculated for	counties	

2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT

with fewer than 6 occurrences.

Garrard

Emotional Abuse

Though reported less frequently than other types of child abuse, emotional abuse is one of the "most pervasive and damaging" forms. This type of abuse occurs when a caregiver damages a child's emotional development and self-esteem. The abuse can take the form of repeated criticism, insults, teasing, ignoring, rejecting, or otherwise denying a child the environment necessary for proper emotional development.

Emotional abuse is more difficult to substantiate by child protective services because its signs can be subtler. Some of the indicators in children include difficulty making friends, self-destructive behavior, experiencing sleep and speech disorders, showing aggressive behavior toward others, and acting older than the child's age.³ A child that is the victim of emotional abuse may also display certain behaviors such as making negative statements about self. They may lag in physical, mental and emotional development and present as either highly aggressive or as passive and shy.⁴

During 2003, 5 percent of the 906,000 children nationally who were found to have been maltreated were victims of emotional abuse.⁵ Children who are victims of emotional abuse are often neglected by their caregivers and may also reside in homes where caregivers use or abuse substances and domestic violence is prevalent.⁶

There were 607 reports of emotional abuse investigated in Kentucky in 2004. Of the cases investigated, 20 percent were substantiated, meaning the investigator determined that the abuse did occur. Partly due to the difficulty in proving emotional abuse, the number of reports is small compared to other types of abuse. In nearly a third of counties, there were no investigat-



ed reports. Substantiation rates among counties with at least 6 occurrences ranged from none of the cases being substantiated to all of the cases being substantiated.

The rate of emotional abuse in Kentucky was 1 per 1,000. Among counties with rates calculated, rates ranged from less than 1 per 1,000 in Boone, Bullitt, Campbell, Christian, Daviess, Fayette, and Warren Counties to 5 per 1,000 in Lee County.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, TWIST program. Number of children for rate calculation from Kentucky Population Research, Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

Data Note: For cases where the information on substantiation was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of abuse reports.

Rate Calculation: (number of substantiated cases of child abuse * 100) / (number of investigated reports of child abuse)
(number of investigated reports of child abuse * 100) / (estimated number of children in 2004)

- American Academy of Pediatrics. Children's Health Topics: Child Abuse and Neglect. Available at http://www.aap.org/healthtopics/childabuse. cfm. Accessed October 2005.
- 2 Kraizer, S. Emotional Abuse. Available at http://www.safechild.org/ childabuse3.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- 3 American Academy of Pediatrics. Children's Health Topics: Child Abuse and Neglect. Available at http://www.aap.org/healthtopics/childabuse. cfm. Accessed October 2005; Kraizer, S. Emotional Abuse. Available at http://www.safechild.org/childabuse3.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- 4 Kraizer, S. Emotional Abuse. Available at http://www.safechild.org/ childabuse3.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- 5 National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. (2003). "Mandatory Reporters of Child Abuse and Neglect." 2003 Child Abuse and Neglect State Statute Series. Washington DC: National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information.
- 6 National Exchange Club Foundation. (2000). Emotional Abuse. Available at www.preventchildabuse.com. Accessed October 2005.

Page 82 www.kyyouth.org

Emotional abuse reports (number, percent substantiated & rate per 1,000 children under 18)

		2004	•	•		2004	•			2004	
		Percent				Percent		•		Percent	
	Number	Substantiated	Rate •		Number	Substantiated	Rate	•	Number	Substantiated	Rate
Kentucky	607	20	1	Grant	0	0	*	Meade	2	100	*
Adair	6	17	2	Graves	15	33	2	Menifee	1	0	*
Allen	2	100	*		6	0	1	Mercer	0	0	*
Anderson	2	0	*	Green	0	0	*	Metcalfe	3	33	*
Ballard	0	0	*	Greenup	15	0	2	Monroe	5	20	*
Barren	4	25	*	Hancock	0	0	*	Montgomery	4	100	*
Bath	5	20	*	Hardin	36	14	1	Манаан	0	0	*
Bell	8	63	1	Harlan	14	14	2		0	0	*
Boone	6	33	0	Harrison	0	0	*		3	67	*
Bourbon	1	0	*	Hart	11	45	2		0	0	*
Boyd	1	0	*	Henderson	4	0	*	Ohio	0	0	*
Boyle	6	0	1	T T	1	0	*	0131	5	40	*
Bracken	0	0	*		0	0	*	~	5	0	*
Breathitt	11	9	3 •		6	17	1 •	Owsley	1	0	*
Breckinridge	1	0	*		0	0	*		0	0	*
Bullitt	6	17	0	Iefferson	197	13	1	Derry	1	0	*
Butler	0	0	*	T	7	29	1	D:1	0	0	*
Caldwell	0	0	*		2	0	*		0	0	*
Calloway	9	22	1	Kenton	1	100	*		8	0	1
Campbell	6	17	0	Knott	0	0	*	Robertson	0	0	*
Carlisle	0	0	*	Knov	2	0	*	Rockcastle	5	60	*
Carroll	7	29	3	Ψ.	0	0	*	Rowan	9	33	2
Carter	14	21	2	Laurel	10	50	1	Russell	5	60	*
Casey	2	0	*	Lawrence	0	0	*	Scott	3	0	*
Christian	6	0	0	Lee	8	0	5	Shelby	8	0	1
Clark	1	0	*	Leslie	2	50	*	Simpson	0	0	*
Clay	2	50	*	T . 1	0	0	*	Spencer	0	0	*
Clinton	1	0	*	Lewis	0	0	*	Taylor	3	0	*
Crittenden	5	20	*	Lincoln	2	0	*	Todd	0	0	*
Cumberland	0	0	*	Livingston	2	0	*	Trigg	1	100	*
Daviess	7	14	0	Logan	1	100	*	Trimble	1	0	*
Edmonson	3	33	*	Lyon	0	0	*	Union	0	0	*
Elliott	0	0	*	McCracken	3	0	*	Warren	11	36	0
Estill	2	0	*	McCreary	7	0	2	vvasnington	0	0	*
Fayette	7	14	0	McI ean	1	0	*	Wayne	3	100	*
Fleming	1	0	*	3.6 12	3	0	*	337.1	0	0	*
Floyd	0	0	*	3 5 M	2	100	*		3	0	*
Franklin	1	0	*		0	0	*	•	5	40	*
Fulton	2	50	*	Marshall	12	42	2	Woodford	2	0	*
Gallatin	0	0	*	Martin	0	0	*	* Rates were not c	alculated for	counties	
Garrard	1	0	*	Mason	4	0	*	with fewer than			

Safety

Neglect & Dependency

Neglect occurs when a caregiver refuses to provide or delays the provision of health care; does not provide for basic needs such as food, shelter or clothing; abandons the child; or does not provide adequate supervision. Dependency cases occur when a caregiver cannot provide the basic necessities for a child through no fault of their own. Examples would include mental incapacity, physical incapacity or involuntary absence.² In 2003, of the 906,000 children who were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect, 61 percent, or 552,660 children, were found to be victims of neglect in the United States.³

Neglect can have a significant impact on children's emotional and physical development. Neglected children face a higher risk of problems with attachment and low self-esteem, diminished academic achievement, delinquent behavior, and physical problems related to malnourishment.⁴ Among caregivers who were themselves abused or neglected in childhood, as many as a third may inflict harm on their own children.⁵ Factors that increase the risk for neglect within a family include substance abuse by the caretaker, domestic violence within the home, and mental illness of the caretaker.6

In 2004, there were 32 deaths of Kentucky children as a result of maltreatment, most commonly due to physical abuse and neglect. Eighteen of the children who died in 2004 were under the age of one. In Kentucky, 97 percent of the maltreatment deaths occur to children between the ages of birth to three years, compared to 76 percent nationally.8

Of the child fatalities in 2003, 70 percent had a history with the Department of Community Based Services (DCBS), and 52 percent had a history of

DCBS involvement in the last year. This information indicates that opportunities exist to intercede on behalf of these children.

In Kentucky, child protective services investigated 33,038 reports of neglect or dependency in 2004. The highest numbers of investigated reports were in Daviess, Fayette, and Jefferson Counties. Of the reports investigated, 38 percent were substantiated. County substantiation rates ranged from 0 percent in Ballard to at least 75 percent in Bracken, Butler, and Lyon Counties.

Statewide, the rate of neglect or dependency reports was 33 per 1,000 children under age 18. In Breathitt, Johnson, Lee, Magoffin, Martin, and Owsley Counties, the rates were higher than 100 per 1,000 children. Rates were lower than 10 per 1,000 children in Ballard, Breckinridge, Logan, Lyon, Nicholas, and Oldham Counties.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, TWIST program. Number of children for rate calculation from Kentucky Population Research, Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

Data Note: For cases where the information on substantiation was missing, the case was excluded from the total number of abuse reports. Rate Calculation: (number of substantiated cases of child neglect * 100) / (number of investigated reports of child neglect) (number of investigated reports of child neglect * 100) / (estimated number of children in 2004)

- of Omission: An Overview of Child Neglect. Available at http://nccanch. acf.hhs.gov/pubs/focus/acts/acts.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
 - 5 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2005). Child Maltreatment: Fact Sheet. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/ factsheets/cmfacts.htm. Accessed October 2005.
 - 6 National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, National Adoption Information Clearinghouse. (2001). In Focus: Acts of Omission: An Overview of Child Neglect. Available at http://nccanch. acf.hhs.gov/pubs/focus/acts/acts.pdf. Accessed October 2005.
 - 7 Brenzel, A. (2005). "Child Fatalities In Kentucky: Risk and Prevention." PowerPoint Presentation at the August 2005 Kids Are Worth It Conference in Lexington, KY.
 - 8 Ibid.
 - 9 Ibid.

- 1 English, D. (1998). "The Extent and Consequences of Child Maltreatment." The Future of Children, Vol. 8, No. 1.
- 2 Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky. (2004). What is Child Abuse? Lexington, KY: Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky.
- 3 National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. (2003). "Mandatory Reporters of Child Abuse and Neglect." 2003 Child Abuse and Neglect State Statute Series. Washington DC: National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information.
- 4 National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, National Adoption Information Clearinghouse. (2001). In Focus: Acts

Page 84 www.kyyouth.org

Neglect & dependency reports (number, percent substantiated & rate per 1,000 children under 18)

		2004		•		2004		•		2004	
		Percent		•		Percent				Percent	
	Number	Substantiated	Rate	•	Number	Substantiated	Rate	•	Number	Substantiated	Rate
Kentucky	33,038	38	33	Grant	286	31	41	Meade	133	35	17
Adair	136	29	34	Graves	240	38	26	Menifee	61	36	38
Allen	143	50	31	Grayson	250	28	/0	Mercer	126	43	24
Anderson	147	26		• Green	70	59		• Metcalfe	133	44	53
Ballard	6	0		Greenup	496	23	58	Monroe	92	27	33
Barren	334	51	36	Hancock	42	45	18	Montgomery	178	57	30
Bath	111	31	38	Hardin	739	33	20	Morgan	100	51	34
Bell	395	40		 Harlan 	455	31		Muhlenberg	82	54	12
Boone	281	31	10	• Harrison	148	16		Nelson	187	32	18
Bourbon	164	20	36	• Hart	151	50		Nicholas	13	15	8
Boyd	242	34	23	Henderson	466	39	43	Ohio	203	57	36
Boyle	192	31	30	Henry	89	35	22	Oldham	119	41	9
Bracken	24	83		• Hickman	19	32		Owen	78	56	27
Breathitt	411	34	111	 Hopkins 	325	42	30	Owsley	123	42	109
Breckinridge	43	49	9	Jackson	65	65	19	Pendleton	101	47	24
Bullitt	221	49	13	Jefferson	4,497	49	27	Perry	589	43	89
Butler	32	88	10	Jessamine	368	38	2 /	Pike	965	26	64
Caldwell	28	64		 Johnson 	725	24		Powell	185	43	53
Calloway	159	35		• Kenton	643	40		Pulaski	761	21	57
Campbell	284	50	13	• Knott	351	34	89	Robertson	0	0	*
Carlisle	29	14	25	Knox	199	42	24	Rockcastle	127	50	33
Carroll	103	30	39	Larue	0	0	*	Rowan	184	51	41
Carter	521	25	81	• Laurel	494	50		Russell	123	32	34
Casey	118	21	31	• Lawrence	181	25		Scott	219	31	22
Christian	392	28	19	Lee	247	13	156	Shelby	247	40	26
Clark	152	66	19	Leslie	240	27	01	Simpson	84	45	19
Clay	222	38	39	Letcher	524	39	96	Spencer	45	47	11
Clinton	91	36		• Lewis	118	40		Taylor	108	46	21
Crittenden	37	46	19	Lincoln	302	32		Todd	36	64	12
Cumberland	5	60	*	Livingston	39	26	19	Trigg	41	61	14
Daviess	1,387	36	60	Logan	65	37	0	Trimble	5	40	*
Edmonson	132	48	48	• Lyon	8	75		Union	158	47	41
Elliott	88	70	52	• McCracken	377	53		Warren	616	39	28
Estill	157	30	44	 McCreary 	366	51	82	Washington	45	44	16
Fayette	2,165	36	39	McLean	93	38	27	Wayna	67	49	14
Fleming	159	36	42	Madison	315	39	10	Webster	52	46	15
Floyd	928	22	97	Magoffin	370	37		Whitley	491	50	51
Franklin	518	22	49	• Marion	127	43		Wolfe	169	36	89
Fulton	74	38	40	• Marshall	100	56		Woodford	156	21	27
Gallatin	0	0	*	Martin	509	32	158	* Rates were not c			
Garrard	41	15	11	Mason	65	42	17	with fewer than			

2005 Kentucky KIDS COUNT Page 85 Safety

Children in Out-of-home Care

On September 30, 2003 there were 523,000 children in foster care nationally. Every year, over 250,000 children in the U.S. are removed from their homes and placed in the foster care system due to abuse and neglect. Even though removing children from their homes is often in their best interests, out-of-home placements present difficulties and challenges for children. Children in foster care often experience multiple placements, which results in difficulties establishing bonds with care givers and the community.

In an effort to reduce the number of times a child moves between placements and provide children permanency, the federal government passed the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) in 1997.³ ASFA sets the time limits for which permanency must be established for children who have been removed from their homes. ASFA also requires states to pursue placements with approved relatives of children prior to placements with non-relatives.⁴ As a result of these mandates, more children are now living with grand-parents or other relatives.

The average length of stay for children in outof-home placements is approximately 33 months.⁵ According to 2001 ASFA data, approximately 38 percent of children who exited foster care had spent 11 months or less in the system; another 32 percent of children had been in placements for 3 years or longer.⁶ The longer a child remains in foster care the more likely they are to experience multiple placements.⁷

For children who remain in foster care until their 18th birthday, aging out of the foster care system presents further challenges. Having experienced abuse

and/or neglect from their birth families and living with instability in the foster care system, these youth now face living independently without the financial, emotional, and family supports to help them succeed.⁸

Successful foster care programs have identified several components that contribute to a successful transition for youth aging out, including helping the youth complete school, making plans for the future, maintaining relationships with positive family members or other caring adults and help in finding and maintaining affordable housing.⁹

In 2004, Kentucky saw a 12 percent increase in the number of children, or 753 additional children, entering the foster care system over the previous year. ¹⁰ Many credit the use and abuse of methamphetamine as having a direct bearing on the number of children being removed from their homes. Many children living with caretakers who use or make methamphetamine suffer from severe neglect. According to the Pennyrile Narcotics Taskforce, one-third of methamphetamine labs that are broken up by police involve children. ¹¹

During 2004, there were 12,716 children in out of home placements in Kentucky. Of those children 6,824 were in care on December 31, 2004 and 5,892 had exited the system in 2004. The counties with the highest populations of children in out-of-home care remained Fayette, Kenton, and Jefferson. Larue County was the only county not to have any children in out of home care for 2004. Approximately 37 percent of children lived in foster care homes, 20 percent were in relative placements, 32 percent were in private child care settings and 11 percent were in

other placements that included independent living and psychiatric hospitals.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services.

Rate Calculation: (number of children living in foster care families * 100) / (number of children living in out-of-home placements) (number of children living in relative placements * 100) / (number of children living in out-of-home placements) (number of children living in private child care facilities * 100) / (number of children living in out-of-home placements)

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth & Families. (2005). *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 2 Bass, S., Behrman, R., and Shields, M. (2004). "Children, Families, and Foster Care: Analysis and Recommendations." *The Future of Children*, vol.14, no.1.
- 3 National Governor's Association Center for Best Practices. A Place to Call Home: State Efforts to Increase Adoptions and Improve Foster Care Placements. Available at http://www.nga.org/cda/files/ 001026ADOPTIONS.pdf. Accessed July 2004.
- 4 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). Rethinking Child Welfare Practice under the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997: A Resource Guide. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; National Adoption Information Clearinghouse. (2004). "Placement of Children with Relatives." State Statutes Series 2003. Washington, DC: National Adoption Information Clearinghouse.
- 5 Bass, S., Behrman, R., and Shields, M. (2004). "Children, Families, and Foster Care: Analysis and Recommendations." *The Future of Children*, vol.14, no.1.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Dunne, L. (2004). "Effective Approaches to Supporting Youth Aging Out of Foster Care: A Review of Research that is Currently Underway." Washington, DC: Voices for America's Children.
- 9 2004 Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. (2004). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- 10 Zermike, K. "A Drug Scourge Creates Its Own Form of Orphan." <u>The New York Times</u>, July 11, 2005.
- 11 Albro, C. (2005). "Illegal Drug Update." PowerPoint Presentation at the August 2005 Kids Are Worth It Conference in Lexington, KY.

Page 86 www.kyyouth.org

Out-of-home care (number & percent by type of care)

		2	004					2	004					2	004	
		Percent	Percent	Percent	•			Percent	Percent	Percent	•			Percent	Percent	Percent
	Number	in foster care	in relative care	in private child care	•		Number	in foster care	in relative care	in private child care	•		Number	in foster care	in relative care	in private child care
Kentucky	12,716	38	20	32	•	Grant	61	23	7	69	•	Meade	46	57	20	20
Adair	35	40	29	26	•	Graves	100	37	13	29	•	Menifee	22	77	5	5
Allen	55	65	7	15	•	Grayson	54	48	30	11	•	Mercer	94	44	18	21
Anderson	54	9	41	22	•	Green	40	33	63	5	•	Metcalfe	38	68	29	3
Ballard	9	44	0	22	•	Greenup	81	31	25	40	•	Monroe	23	78	4	4
Barren	125	71	9	13	•	Hancock	38	47	21	29	•	Montgomery	40	55	10	15
Bath	30	53	10	30	•	Hardin	374	52	6	26	•	Morgan	33	36	39	3
Bell	76	45	39	16	•	Harlan	144	30	37	28	•	Muhlenberg	75	39	12	44
Boone	96	21	4	71	•	Harrison	24	38	17	46	•	Nelson	15	73	0	20
Bourbon	55	24	25	27	•	Hart	65	91	2	8	•	Nicholas	13	38	38	23
Boyd	240	35	20	30	•	Henderson	122	34	8	44	•	Ohio	94	43	26	21
Boyle	111	20	33	41	•	Henry	27	19	4	78		Oldham	44	14	9	70
Bracken	25	76	0	8	•	Hickman	8	13	25	38	•	Owen	13	0	23	77
Breathitt	54	50	26	22	•	Hopkins	118	47	27	16	•	Owsley	15	40	20	40
Breckinridge	60	35	27	35	•	Jackson	34	65	32	3	•	Pendleton	29	14	38	48
Bullitt	84	29	6	63	•	Jefferson	1,792	33	15	41	•	Perry	340	31	44	21
Butler	60	65	20	12	•	Jessamine	124	40	11	33	•	Pike	95	40	11	38
Caldwell	18	11	44	33	•	Johnson	99	32	0	42	•	Powell	29	38	3	55
Calloway	82	32	26	26	•	Kenton	666	17	4	71	•	Pulaski	320	28	39	22
Campbell	296	24	11	35	•	Knott	76	45	30	18	•	Robertson	14	86	14	0
Carlisle	3	33	0	67	•	Knox	101	51	31	11	•	Rockcastle	130	25	43	29
Carroll	23	9	9	83		Larue	0	0	0	0		Rowan	92	66	12	16
Carter	78	33	19	27	•	Laurel	268	40	32	17	•	Russell	70	64	9	9
Casey	22	27	59	9	•	Lawrence	54	43	7	50	•	Scott	99	49	10	33
Christian	137	28	18	28	•	Lee	39	36	26	10	•	Shelby	136	48	9	17
Clark	90	38	8	40	•	Leslie	68	63	31	4	•	Simpson	54	70	0	20
Clay	123	35	31	31	•	Letcher	88	40	36	14	•	Spencer	19	21	42	37
Clinton	60	38	3	22	•	Lewis	23	61	17	22	•	Taylor	63	52	5	17
Crittenden	15	27	7	67	•	Lincoln	128	20	38	31	•	Todd	42	31	55	12
Cumberland	2	100	0	0	•	Livingston	18	28	0	61	•	Trigg	26	23	15	50
Daviess	386	44	25	26	•	Logan	65	71	3	18	•	Trimble	18	56	6	39
Edmonson	64	63	22	13	•	Lyon	12	25	17	42	•	Union	25	32	32	32
Elliott	31	68	6	3	•	McCracken	189	38	3	35	•	Warren	436	54	5	25
Estill	76	29	29	36	•	McCreary	161	51	35	11	•	Washington	8	50	0	38
Favette	991	31	30	31	•	McLean	36	33	19	39	•	Wayne	11	64	18	18
Fleming	70	61	9	19	•	Madison	226	26	19	41	•	Webster	23	43	35	22
Floyd	82	26	13	54	•	Magoffin	57	28	12	58	•	Whitley	233	48	36	7
Franklin	99	37	21	32	•	Marion	32	63	6	9	•	Wolfe	26	65	15	4
Fulton	47	21	9	49	•	Marshall	76	36	5	37	•	Woodford	45	29	29	31
Gallatin	17	0	0	100	•	Martin	31	42	16	39	•					
Garrard	19	26	16	53	•	Mason	49	59	8	27	•					
	-/				•		-/				•					

Child Deaths

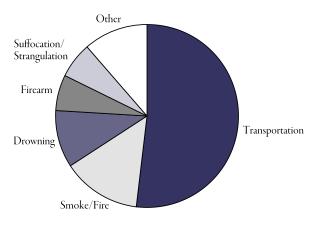
The child death rate is the most powerful measure of child well-being in a community. While deaths among children under age 1 are generally due to conditions at birth, deaths among children over age 1 are most often due to accidental injury, led by motor vehicle crashes.¹

In 2002, Kentucky's overall child death rate was 25 per 100,000, slightly higher than the national rate of 21 per 100,000.² Kentucky's rate on this indicator earned the state a rank of 38th among the 50 states.³ When looking specifically at transportation-related child deaths, Kentucky's rate was about twice the national rate in 2002.⁴

Thirty states have passed laws to require children to ride in booster seats after they have moved out of infant car seats but are still too small to be protected by seat belts, which are designed for adults.⁵ Booster seats correctly place the seat belt on the strongest part of the child's body – the hip bone and the collar bone - thereby reducing the risk of injuries to internal organs and the spinal cord.6 Children ages 4 to 7 using booster seats had a 59 percent reduction in injuries from car crashes than those using seat belts alone.⁷ In Kentucky, current law only requires children to ride in an approved car seat until they reach 40 inches. Legislation proposed in Kentucky in recent years would require booster seats for children ages 4 to 7, unless they exceed 80 pounds and 4 feet, 9 inches in height.8

Child fatalities on all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) also contribute to the high rate of motor vehicle fatalities in the state. The number of child deaths due to ATV crashes has increased in recent years in Kentucky, reaching the highest number of deaths to date in

Unintentional Injury Fatalities among Children ages 1–14, 2003



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Vital Statistics Branch. Processed by Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute.

2004.9 Despite clear recommendations for smaller engine size, helmet use, and no passengers, many youth ride ATVs with adult-size engines, do not wear appropriate safety gear, and carry passengers.¹⁰

Kentucky saw an increase in the number and rate of child deaths between the two time periods reported. Statewide, 558 children ages 1 to 14 died between 2001 and 2003, compared to 540 between 1998 and 2000. The corresponding rate increased slightly from 23 per 100,000 to 24 per 100,000.

Among Kentucky counties, Jefferson, Fayette, and Hardin Counties had the highest number of child deaths, though the rates for Jefferson and Fayette Counties were below the state rate. In contrast, no child deaths occurred between 2001 and 2003 in

Larue, Lee, Lyon, Menifee, Nicholas, Owen, Trimble, Webster, and Wolfe Counties.

When the size of the child population is taken into account, Anderson, Casey, Taylor, and Union Counties had death rates at least twice that of the state as a whole. With the exception of Hardin County, the child death rates in counties with the largest child populations, Jefferson, Fayette, Kenton, and Boone, were lower than the state rate.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. Number of children from 2000 Census.

Rate Calculation: (average number of deaths among children ages 1–14 between 1998–2000 * 100) / (number of children ages 1–14 in 2000) (average number of deaths among children ages 1–14 between 2001–2003 * 100) / (number of children ages 1–14 in 2000)

- 1 Kentucky Child Deaths Under Age 18. (2005). Frankfort, KY: Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health.
- 2 2005 Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.
 (2005). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Kentucky Child Deaths Under Age 18. (2005). Frankfort, KY: Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health.
- 5 Kentucky Safe Kids Coalition, 2004 Booster Seat Fact Sheet. Available at www.kyyouth.org. Accessed October 2005.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Durbin, D., Elliott, M., and Winston, F. (2003). "Belt-Positioning Booster Seats and Reduction in Risk of Injury Among Children in Vehicle Crashes." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 289, no. 21.
- 8 Legislative Research Commission. Available at http://www.lrc. ky.gov/record/05RS/HB334.htm. Accessed October 2005.
- 9 Data obtained from the Kentucky Department for Public Health, Environmental Management Branch, January 2005.
- 10 Grieshop-Goodwin, T. and McNary, L. (2005). Children and ATVs: Riding in Harm's Way. Louisville, KY: Kentucky Youth Advocates.

Page 88 www.kyyouth.org

Child deaths (number & rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

	1998-	2000	2001-	-2003	•	1998-	-2000	2001-	-2003	•	1998-	-2000	2001	1_
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	
17 1					• 0		*		*	• 16 1		*		
Kentucky	540	23	558	24	Grant	0		4	*	Meade	3	*	6	
Adair	3	*	3		Graves	9	43	4	*	Menifee	0	*	0	
Allen	2	*	3	*	• Grayson	7	51 *	1	*	• Mercer	3	*	1	
Anderson	4		7	58	• Green	2		2		• Metcalfe	0		2	
Ballard	1	*	1	*	Greenup	1	*	7	35	Monroe	6	94	4	
Barren	5	*	1	*	Hancock	2		2	*	Montgomery	2	*	6	
Bath	2	*	1	*	Hardin	8	13	22	37	Morgan	5	*	2	
Bell	3	*	7	41	• Harlan	5	*	7	37	• Muhlenberg	0	*	3	
Boone	10	17	10	17	• Harrison	2	*	1	*	• Nelson	12	49	6	
Bourbon	5	*	4	*	Hart	2	*	2	*	Nicholas	1	*	0	
Boyd	5	*	7	28	Henderson	6	24	12	47	Ohio	1	*	4	
Boyle	4	*	3	*	 Henry 	3	*	2	*	• Oldham	6	20	2	
Bracken	0	*	1	*	 Hickman 	1	*	1	*	• Owen	2	*	0	
Breathitt	9	97	4	*	 Hopkins 	5	*	5	*	 Owsley 	0	*	1	
Breckinridge	2	*	1	*	Jackson	2	*	2	*	Pendleton	5	*	3	
Bullitt	5	*	5	*	Jefferson	87	22	81	21	Perry	3	*	7	
Butler	2	*	1	*	Jessamine	4	*	5	*	Pike	13	35	8	
Caldwell	1	*	2	*	 Johnson 	4	*	2	*	 Powell 	1	*	5	
Calloway	2	*	2	*	• Kenton	13	14	16	17	• Pulaski	8	26	9	
Campbell	5	*	9	17	Knott	1	*	1	*	Robertson	0	*	1	
Carlisle	1	*	1	*	Knox	7	36	4	*	Rockcastle	2	*	1	
Carroll	3	*	2	*	Larue	2	*	0	*	Rowan	2	*	1	
Carter	4	*	5	*	• Laurel	6	19	5	*	• Russell	5	*	1	
Casey	2	*	8	91	• Lawrence	3	*	2	*	• Scott	8	39	7	
Christian	23	47	14	29	Lee	2	*	0	*	Shelby	3	*	2	
Clark	4	*	2	*	Leslie	1	*	3	*	Simpson	3	*	4	
Clay	5	*	2	*	Letcher	3	*	5	*	Spencer	0	*	2	
Clinton	2	*	5	*	• Lewis	2	*	1	*	• Taylor	2	*	6	
Crittenden	0	*	4	*	Lincoln	2	*	3	*	• Todd	0	*	2	
Cumberland	0	*	1	*	Livingston	0	*	3	*	Trigg	2	*	1	
Daviess	16	29	9	17	Logan	2	*	3	*	Trimble	1	*	0	
Edmonson	3	*	3	*	• Lyon	0	*	0	*	Union	3	*	6	
Elliott	2	*	1	*	• McCracken	9	25	11	31	• Warren	12	24	11	
Estill	1	*	2	*	• McCreary	3	*	5	*	• Washington	3	*	2	
ayette	24	18	29	22	McLean	2	*	4	*	Wayne	2	*	4	
Fleming	1	*	3	*	Madison	3	*	7	19	Webster	4	*	0	
Floyd	5	*	9	40	Magoffin	4	*	1	*	• Whitley	11	51	5	
Franklin	5	*	2	*	• Marion	2	*	2	*	• Wolfe	2	*	0	
Fulton	0	*	2	*	• Marshall	2	*	6	40	• Woodford	5	*	3	
Gallatin	2	*	3	*	Martin	6	75	4	*	•				
Garrard	1	*	1	*	Mason	0	*	2	*	• * Rates were not with fewer than				

Teen Deaths

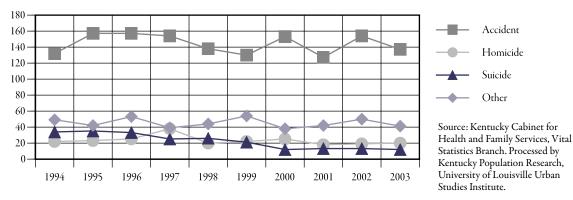
As children enter the teen years, they gain access to many new opportunities but also face new risks, some with high consequences. A comparison of Kentucky's teen death rate (ages 15–19) to the child death rate (ages 1–14) illustrates this point. Between 2001 and 2003, the teen death rate was 75 per 100,000 teens while the child death rate was 24 per 100,000. As with the child death rate, unintentional deaths were the leading cause of death among teens. They accounted for more than 6 times as many deaths as any other cause during the six years reported, followed by homicides and suicides.

Motor vehicle crashes comprise the vast majority of unintentional deaths, and they represent more than half of all teen deaths. Many states have addressed the high risk of crashes among teens by implementing a graduated driver's licensing system. Forty states, including all of those bordering Kentucky, have a graduated driver's license program that meets or exceeds the model law outlined by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Safety Council. States that have adopted a graduated driver's license law have seen substantial decreases in fatalities among teens.

Kentucky's teen death rate remains higher than the national rate, 85 per 100,000 teens in Kentucky in 2002 compared to 68 per 100,000 nationally. In comparison to other states, Kentucky ranked 39th worst nationally on this indicator.

There has been a slight improvement in the number and rate of teen deaths statewide from 78.8 per 100,000 in 1998–2000 to 74.5 per 100,000 in 2001–2003. When looking at the deaths by cause, however, the story varies. Decreases in the number of homicides and suicides accounted for 84 percent of the total decrease in teen deaths between the time

Deaths to Teens Ages 15–19 by Cause, 1994–2003



periods. Meanwhile, unintentional deaths and deaths by other causes remained essentially unchanged.

All counties, except Bracken, Carlisle, Owsley, and Robertson, lost at least one teen between 2001 and 2003. Though Jefferson and Fayette Counties saw the greatest number of teen deaths, the rates of teen deaths, which allow for comparison between counties with different population sizes, were lower than the statewide rate. Of the counties for which rates were calculated (those with at least 6 occurrences), Carroll, Fleming, Grayson, Letcher, McCreary, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, and Wayne Counties all had rates more than twice the state rate. In contrast, the teen death rates in Boone, Campbell, and Hardin Counties were less than half the state rate of 74.5 per 100,000 teens.

Changes in the number of teen deaths between the two time periods ranged from 23 fewer deaths in Jefferson County and 20 fewer deaths in Hardin County to an increase of 7 deaths in Franklin County. Overall, 47 counties experienced fewer teen deaths in the most recent time period, the number remained unchanged in 19 counties, and 54 counties saw an increase in teen deaths. Among counties where rates were available for both time periods, Campbell, Christian, and Hardin Counties posted the greatest improvements, 42, 41, and 74 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, teen death rates in Floyd and Laurel Counties increased by one-third.

Data Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, processed by Kentucky Population Research at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. Number of teens from 2000 Census.

Rate Calculation: (average number of deaths among teens ages 15–19 between 1998–2000 * 100) / (number of teens ages 15–19 in 2000) (average number of deaths among teens ages 15–19 between 2001–2003 * 100) / (number of teens ages 15–19 in 2000)

Page 90 www.kyyouth.org

¹ Data obtained online from Center for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. Accessed October 2005.

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2005) Graduated Driver Licensing System. Traffic Safety Facts: Laws. Available at http:// www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Traffic%20Injury%2 0Control/Articles/Associated%20Files/GraduatedDriver2005.pdf. Accessed October 2005.

³ Simpson, H. (2003). "The evolution and effectiveness of graduated licensing." *Journal of Safety Research*, vol. 34.

Teen deaths (number & rate per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)

	1998-2000		2001–2003		•	1998-2000		2001–2003		•	1998-2000		2001–2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	•	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Kentucky	683	79	646	75	Grant	6	122	6	122	• Meade	8	139	8	139
Adair	4	/ / *	3	/)	Graves	11	145	9	119	Menifee	0?	*	1	139
Allen	4	*	2	*		5	*	10	201	3.6	6	155	2	*
Anderson	3	*	3	*	GraysonGreen	0	*	10	201 *	MercerMetcalfe	3	155	1	*
Ballard	3	*	1	*		6	80	5	*	• Monroe	4	*	6	240
Barren		*	3	*	• Greenup • Hancock	3	*	2	*		5	*	8	182
Bath	5 4	*	2	*	•	27	114	7		Montgomery	0	*	8 1	182
Bell		*		*	HardinHarlan		*	,	30	Morgan			_	
	5		4			3		4	*	Muhlenberg Nelson	7	107	6	91
Boone	7	38	6	33	1141113011	6	156	5	*	NelsonNicholas	12	144	2	*
Bourbon	1		2		Hart	3	*	4			2		3	
Boyd	7	70 *	8	80	Henderson	3	*	6	63	Ohio	10	201	3	*
Boyle	3	*	5		• Henry	0	*	1		• Oldham	9	94	5	
Bracken	0		0	*	• Hickman	3	↑	1	*	• Owen	0		4	*
Breathitt	4	*	4	*	Hopkins	4	*	5	*	Owsley	1	*	0	*
Breckinridge	4	*	5	*	Jackson	2	*	5	*	Pendleton	2	*	2	*
Bullitt	11	83	9	68	Jefferson	101	75	78	58	Perry	8	121	10	152
Butler	2	*	4	*	• Jessamine	9	101	8	89	• Pike	13	89	13	89
Caldwell	5	*	2	*	 Johnson 	1	*	6	114	• Powell	4	*	2	*
Calloway	7	77	7	77	• Kenton	21	68	16	52	• Pulaski	11	99	14	126
Campbell	12	61	7	36	Knott	5	*	3	*	Robertson	0	*	0	*
Carlisle	2	*	0	*	Knox	7	100	4	*	Rockcastle	1	*	4	*
Carroll	2	*	6	262	• Larue	3	*	5	*	• Rowan	3	*	4	*
Carter	5	*	6	97	• Laurel	12	109	16	145	• Russell	1	*	5	*
Casey	3	*	5	*	• Lawrence	5	*	4	*	Scott	5	*	6	78
Christian	17	110	10	65	Lee	1	*	1	*	Shelby	4	*	5	*
Clark	8	121	8	121	Leslie	5	*	4	*	Simpson	3	*	3	*
Clay	4	*	3	*	• Letcher	3	*	9	157	• Spencer	03	*	2	*
Clinton	2	*	2	*	• Lewis	2	*	2	*	 Taylor 	3	*	1	*
Crittenden	1	*	1	*	Lincoln	2	*	5	*	Todd	0?	*	3	*
Cumberland	2	*	3	*	Livingston	1	*	4	*	Trigg	1	*	4	*
Daviess	10	48	11	53	Logan	3	*	3	*	Trimble	4	*	1	*
Edmonson	0	*	1	*	Lyon	1	*	2	*	 Union 	3	*	5	*
Elliott	1	*	2	*	 McCracken 	11	87	3	*	• Warren	11	44	13	52
Estill	5	*	4	*	 McCreary 	11	256	7	163	• Washington	3	*	2	*
Fayette	36	65	26	47	McLean	1	*	1	*	Wayne	4	*	8	186
Fleming	3	*	8	275	Madison	7	38	9	48	Webster	2	*	1	*
Floyd	6	65	8	86	 Magoffin 	2	*	4	*	• Whitley	5	*	11	128
Franklin	3	*	10	102	• Marion	2	*	5	*	• Wolfe	2	*	1	*
Fulton	2	*	2	*	• Marshall	4	*	4	*	• Woodford	5	*	3	*
Gallatin	2	*	1	*	Martin	2	*	3	*	* Rates were not	calculated for	counties		
Garrard	4	*	1	*	Mason	5	*	1	*	with fewer than				

Accessing County Profiles

A Kentucky data profile and county profiles are available online at the Kentucky Youth Advocates website, www.kyyouth.org. The profiles contain all of the data for the state or a county in a two-page printable format. Access the county profiles by navigating to the KIDS COUNT page and clicking on the name of the county. The pages look like the example of Boyle County shown here.



Additional Web Resources

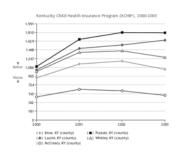
The Annie E. Casey Foundation, which funds Kentucky KIDS COUNT, offers data on the KIDS COUNT web page, www.aecf.org/kidscount. CLIKS – County, City, Community Level Information on Kids – is an interactive database that provides Kentucky and county-level data prepared by Kentucky Youth Advocates and the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville.

Users of CLIKS can generate a number of reports, including profiles, graphs, maps, and rankings. The profiles provide the user with detailed information about Kentucky and each of the state's 120 counties.

The graphs feature allows users to view indicators graphed over time for one or more counties and the state (see example). Users may add data for other states and the U.S. to graphs when the data are available.

The maps feature allows users to create color-coded maps of counties for the indicator they select (see example).

Finally, the rankings section allows users to view the counties ranked in order for an indicator.



Kentucky Counties Teen Violent Deaths, 2000





Page 92 www.kyyouth.org









2034 Frankfort Avenue Louisville, KY 40206 Phone: (502) 895-8167 Fax: (502) 895-8225 www.kyyouth.org

